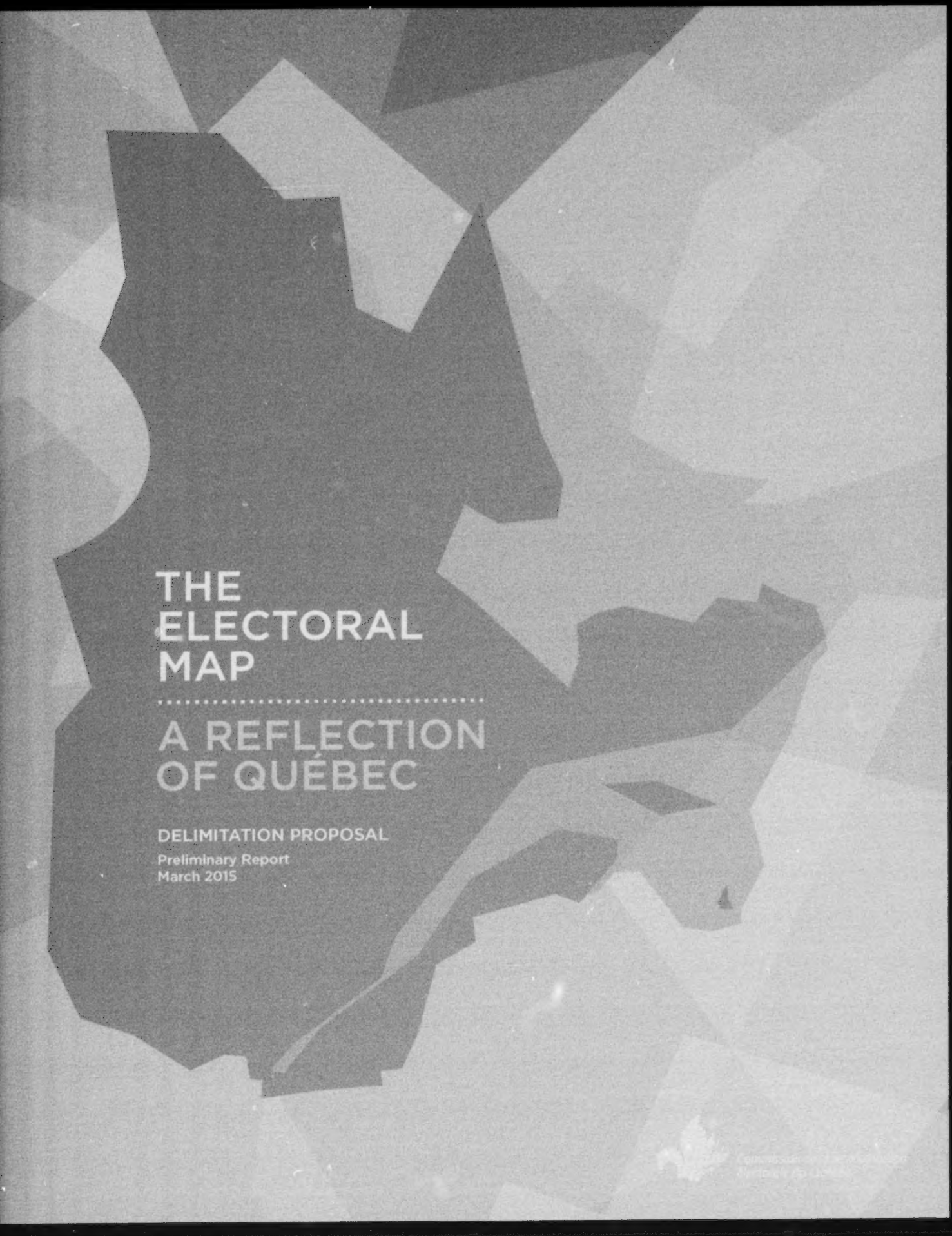

THE ELECTORAL MAP

A REFLECTION OF QUÉBEC

DELIMITATION PROPOSAL

Preliminary Report
March 2015

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Commission de la représentation électorale du Québec

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March 17, 2015

Jacques Chagnon
President of the National Assembly
Hôtel du Parlement
1045 rue des Parlementaires
Quebec City (Québec) G1A 1A4

Dear Mr. Chagnon:

Pursuant to section 22 of the Election Act, the Commission de la représentation électorale is honoured to submit to you its preliminary report in which the delimitation of Québec's electoral divisions is proposed.

Yours respectfully,

Me Lucie Fiset
President

Serge Courville
Commissioner

Bruno Jean
Commissioner

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INTRODUCTION

In Québec, the Election Act stipulates that a new delimitation of the electoral divisions shall be made after every second general election. The 125 current electoral divisions, the delimitations and names of which were published in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* in October 2011, were in place during the September 4, 2012 and April 7, 2014 general elections. In accordance with the provisions of the law, the Commission de la représentation électorale began creating the new electoral map of Québec immediately following the April 7, 2014 general election.

The current electoral map was created based on the November 2007 electoral population data. Since then, demographic changes have led to inequalities in representation, while other representation inequalities have increased in a significant manner. The delimitation of the electoral divisions must therefore be reviewed in order to ensure fair and equitable representation for Québec electors during the next general election scheduled for 2018.

Within 12 months following the last general election, the Commission must submit to the Québec National Assembly a preliminary report in which it proposes a new delimitation of the electoral divisions.

The current report sets forth the proposal of the Commission's delimitation of the new electoral divisions. Part One begins by explaining the mandate and the composition of the Commission. It goes on to recall the stages leading to the publication of the final delimitation of the electoral divisions in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*. Finally, it presents the legislative framework encompassing the delimitation of Québec's electoral divisions.

Part Two describes the electoral division delimitation proposal. The general context and the reasons having led the Commission to propose this new electoral map are also presented. Lastly, the delimitation proposal is presented, region by region.

THE ELECTORAL MAP IN QUÉBEC

1.1 THE COMMISSION DE LA REPRÉSENTATION ÉLECTORALE

1.1.1 THE COMMISSION'S MANDATE

In a democratic system of the representative type, the division of the territory for electoral purposes takes on vital importance, as it ensures the representation of electors, grouped in electoral divisions. The Commission de la représentation électorale is an independent institution, which reports directly to the National Assembly. Pursuant to the Election Act, the Commission's main mandate is to draw up Québec's electoral map.

Another mission of the Commission is to ensure the application of the chapters of An Act respecting elections and referendums in municipalities as well as those of An Act respecting school elections, which basically deal with the division of the territories at the municipal and school levels into electoral districts and electoral divisions. Finally, the Commission carries out any other mandate that the National Assembly may entrust to it.

In the performance of its duties, the Commission acts in a neutral and impartial manner. The Commission's neutrality and impartiality are assured, among other things, by the commissioner appointment method, which requires the approval of two-thirds of the Members of the National Assembly.

1.1.2 COMPOSITION OF THE COMMISSION

The Commission is chaired by Lucie Fiset, Chief Electoral Officer. It is also made up of two commissioners who must be qualified electors. The appointed commissioners are Serge Courville, geographer, emeritus professor of Université Laval, and Bruno Jean, sociologist, full professor at Université du Québec à Rimouski. The Directeur général des élections du Québec provides the Commission, in the discharge of its mandate, with all required assistance, including the contribution of its personnel.

1.2 STAGES LEADING TO THE ADOPTION OF A NEW ELECTORAL MAP

The adoption of a new electoral map in Québec takes place in four stages, set out in the Election Act. Members of the National Assembly, private individuals and organizations are invited to share their opinion by participating in the Commission's work during public hearings. This section presents a summary of these stages.

1.2.1 PREPARATION OF A PROPOSAL AND TABLING OF THE PRELIMINARY REPORT

The Commission prepares a preliminary report in which it makes an electoral division delimitation proposal. It then submits this report to the President or Secretary General of the National Assembly not later than one year after the second general election following the last delimitation.

1.2.2 HOLDING OF PUBLIC HEARINGS

The Commission must hold public hearings in various regions of Québec. Indeed, the Election Act stipulates that within six months of the tabling of its preliminary report, the Commission de la représentation électorale shall hear the representations made by Members of the National Assembly and interested individuals and organizations. This stage is crucial since the public consultation allows the Commission to find out their point of view and to obtain additional information. The preliminary report is then submitted to the Committee on the National Assembly for consideration.

Afterwards, the Commission de la représentation électorale examines all of the representations made and attemps to take them into account while respecting the criteria set out in the Election Act. If the Commission deems it necessary, it can hold additional public hearings in one or more regions of Québec to hear the representations of Members of the National Assembly, interested individuals and organizations on one or more proposals to amend the preliminary report.

1.2.3 ANALYSIS OF THE NEW REPORT BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

After having heard and examined the representations of Members of the National Assembly, interested individuals and organizations, the Commission must table in the National Assembly a new report indicating the boundaries of the electoral divisions. Within five days following its tabling, the report shall be the subject of a debate limited to five hours, which must be held in the National Assembly.

1.2.4 FINAL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BOUNDARIES OF THE ELECTORAL DIVISIONS

Not later than the tenth day following the debate in the National Assembly, the Commission shall establish the boundaries of the electoral divisions and assign names to them. The list of the electoral divisions is published in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*.

The new electoral map comes into force upon dissolution of the National Assembly. However, if this dissolution occurs before the expiry of three months from publication of the new electoral map in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*, the general election must be held according to the previous delimitation, namely that of 2011 in this case.

1.3 THE EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATION OF ELECTORS

The division of the territory for electoral purposes must respect a basic democratic principle, which is effective representation of electors. The first condition of this principle resides in the relative equality of the votes of electors. However, this condition is not exclusive, and factors of a geographic, demographic and sociological nature must also be taken into account.

In Québec, section 14 of the Election Act stipulates that electoral divisions, numbering not more than 125, shall be delimited in such a way as to ensure that the principle of effective representation of electors is respected.

1.3.1 EQUALITY OF THE VOTES OF ELECTORS

Section 16 of the Act stipulates that the boundaries of each electoral division shall be delimited in such a way that the number of electors in a division does not deviate by more than 25% from the quotient obtained by dividing the total number of electors by the number of electoral divisions. This leeway is among the highest in Canada. It allows the Commission to take into account natural communities and ensure effective representation.

1.3.2 NATURAL COMMUNITIES

Section 15 of the Election Act stipulates that electoral divisions must represent natural communities established on the basis of demographical, geographical and sociological considerations, such as the population density and its relative growth rate, the accessibility, area and shape of the region, the natural local boundaries, and the territories of local municipalities. These elements are not however restrictive. That is why the Commission also takes into account other factors such as citizens' sense of belonging, community of interests, the presence of regional development centres, cultural and historical heritage, urban district boundaries, and the various administrative boundaries of the territory.

None of these criteria may be taken in isolation, which is why a rigorous and meticulous analysis of all elements is required and why the information and comments gathered at public hearings are invaluable. The Commission must rely on a series of factors to determine the boundaries of electoral divisions. As a result, it can define coherent geographic entities and group communities with common interests.

1.3.3 ELECTORAL DIVISIONS IN AN EXCEPTIONAL SITUATION

Under section 17 of the Election Act, the Commission has the power to depart from the deviation rule set out in section 16. This power may be used for exceptional reasons where, by respecting the 25% leeway, it is not possible to fulfill the very premise of the Act: effective representation. Moreover, every such decision shall be in writing and give reasons, what clearly demonstrates the legislature's intention to limit the number of electoral divisions in an exceptional situation.

1.3.4 SUPREME COURT OF CANADA JUDGMENT

It is noteworthy that effective representation was recognized in 1991 by the Supreme Court of Canada in the Carter case[1] as a right guaranteed by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The decision related to the constitutional validity of Saskatchewan's electoral map. The Supreme Court had to determine if the deviations allowed in delimiting electoral divisions violated the right to vote guaranteed by section 3 of the Charter.

The Saskatchewan law of 1989 permitted to the commission responsible for proposing a new delimitation of electoral divisions to deviate by 25% from the electoral quotient, obtained by dividing the province's total population by the number of electoral divisions. The previous law allowed for a deviation of only 15%. The Supreme Court therefore had to determine if the proposed plus or minus 25% deviation violated section 3 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The majority of Supreme Court judges ruled that it did not, while three ruled that it did.

For the Supreme Court, the first condition of effective representation resides in relative equality or parity of the vote. In its opinion, "A system which dilutes one citizen's vote unduly as compared with another citizen's vote runs the risk of providing inadequate representation to the citizen whose vote is diluted [...] The result will be uneven and unfair representation" (p.183).

While this condition is essential and of primary importance, the Supreme Court nevertheless deemed that it is not exclusive. First, it stipulates that absolute parity is impossible and, secondly that, "Factors like geography, community history, community interests and minority representation may need to be taken into account to ensure that our legislative assemblies effectively represent the diversity of our social mosaic" (p.184).

Accordingly, for the Supreme Court, the relative equality of the vote of electors is not a notion that is distinct from that of effective representation, but rather an integral part of it. The delimitation criteria set forth in the Election Act were examined following the Supreme Court judgment. It was thus determined that sections 15 and 16 of the Election Act, relating to natural communities and the relative equality of the vote of electors, are in exactly the same vein as the interpretation of this legal decision.

1. *The Attorney General for Saskatchewan v. Roger Carter (Reference re Prov. Electoral Boundaries (Sask.))*, [1991] 2 S.C.R. 158.

ELECTORAL DIVISION DELIMITATION PROPOSAL

2.1 ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION

This section describes the context for the current revision of the provincial electoral map. It takes a brief look back at the modifications made to the electoral divisions when the electoral map of 2011 was drawn up. It then presents a portrait of the current situation relating to the electoral divisions. Lastly, it explains the reasons why undertaking a revision of the current electoral map is needed now.

2.1.1 BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ELECTORAL MAP OF 2011

Started in 2007, the work to revise the last electoral map continued until October 20, 2011, the date on which the Commission published its decision in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*. In 2007, a total of 20 electoral divisions were in a situation with an exceptional positive deviation, while 16 others presented deviations from the provincial average considered critical. In all, over one quarter of Québec's 125 electoral divisions had exceptional deviations or were in a critical situation.

During the revision process, 86 of Québec's 125 electoral divisions were revised. In all, three electoral divisions were withdrawn in the Bas-Saint-Laurent, Chaudière-Appalaches and Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine regions, since they presented a high number of electoral divisions having an exceptional negative deviation. To balance that, three electoral divisions were added in regions with strong population growth located in peripheral regions around the Island of Montréal, including the Laurentides-Lanaudière, Laval and Montérégie regions. This initiative made it possible to correct the exceptional positive deviations in these regions. Major modifications were also made to the electoral divisions in the Estrie–Centre-du-Québec and Capitale-Nationale regions. Lastly, three electoral divisions benefited from an exceptional status granted by the Commission, in addition to the electoral division of Îles-de-la-Madeleine, whose exceptional status is stipulated in the Election Act.

2.1.2 PORTRAIT OF THE CURRENT SITUATION

Electoral divisions in an exceptional situation

Based on the electoral population data as of November 30, 2014, the current electoral map comprises 11 electoral divisions in an exceptional situation. These are electoral divisions whose number of electors deviates by more than 25% from the provincial average of 48,387 electors.

In these 11 electoral divisions, 3 present a deviation from the provincial average above the maximum limit of 25%, while 8 have a deviation from the provincial average below the minimum limit of 25%. Among these electoral divisions is Îles-de-la-Madeleine, whose special status is stipulated in the Act.

Moreover, 15 other electoral divisions also stand out due to their deviation from the provincial average of less than 5% from the minimum or maximum limits of number of electors permitted under the Act. Due to their special context, several of them could see their number of electors rapidly exceed the plus or minus 25% deviation, and find themselves in an exceptional situation. They are electoral divisions whose situation is considered critical by the Commission. The electoral division of Gatineau may join these ranks for, although its deviation from the provincial average is +19.5%, it could soon exceed the maximum number of electors permitted by the Act due to its strong population growth.

In all, 26 of Québec's 125 electoral divisions are currently in an exceptional situation or present deviations from the provincial average situated at less than 5% from the limit of plus or minus 25%. Table 1 presents the list of these electoral divisions.

A table indicating the number of electors and the deviations from the provincial average of the current electoral divisions is found in Appendix I. A map illustrating the importance of these deviations for each electoral division has also been inserted at the end of this report.

Table 1 Current electoral divisions whose deviation from the provincial average exceeds the maximum or minimum limit permitted under the Election Act and electoral divisions whose deviation from the average varies from ± 20% to ± 25%

Current electoral divisions (2011)	Electors as of November 30, 2014 Number	Deviation*	Current electoral divisions (2011)	Electors as of November 30, 2014 Number	Deviation*
Exceptional positive deviation			***Exceptional negative deviation***		
Rousseau	**64,508**	**+33.3%**	**Îles-de-la-Madeleine**	**10,767**	**-77.7%**
Mirabel	**61,975**	**+28.1%**	**Ungava**	**26,948**	**-44.3%**
La Pinière	**60,885**	**+25.8%**	**Gaspé**	**30,593**	**-36.8%**
Total: 3			**Abitibi-Est**	**33,694**	**-30.4%**
			René-Lévesque	**34,197**	**-29.3%**
Deviation varying from +20 to +25%			**Abitibi-Ouest**	**35,411**	**-26.8%**
Blainville	59,705	+23.4%	**Laviolette**	**35,748**	**-26.1%**
Saint-Jean	59,595	+23.2%	**Bonaventure**	**35,995**	**-25.6%**
Arthabaska	59,568	+23.1%	*Total: 8*		
Vaudreuil	59,412	+22.8%			
Chomedey	59,134	+22.2%	***Deviation varying from -20 to -25%***		
Bertrand	58,638	+21.2%	Saint-Maurice	36,584	-24.4%
Richmond	58,637	+21.2%	Duplessis	38,604	-20.2%
Nelligan	58,435	+20.8%	Mégantic	38,687	-20.0%
Papineau	58,391	+20.7%	*Total: 3*		
Joliette	58,322	+20.5%			
Verchères	58,127	+20.1%			
Chauveau	58,106	+20.1%			
Total: 12					
Provincial average	*48,387*		*Provincial average*	*48,387*	
Minimum limit (-25%)	*36,290*		*Minimum limit (-25%)*	*36,290*	
Maximum limit (+25%)	*60,484*		*Maximum limit (+25%)*	*60,484*	

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

Evolution of the electoral population

The portrait of the electoral population and its distribution across Québec have evolved since the last revision of the electoral map. First of all, Québec has continued to see a decrease in the electoral weight of peripheral regions in favour of large urban areas, more specifically at the northern and southern fringes of the Greater Montréal region. Indeed, the Laurentides-Lanaudière, Laval and Montérégie regions have continued to post considerable growth rates in their number of electors in recent years. Among those, the Laurentides-Lanaudière region registered the strongest growth. Currently, its electoral weight in Québec clearly surpasses its number of electoral divisions.

The three electoral divisions of the current electoral map that present exceptional positive deviations are located in these rapidly growing regions. Note that two of them are found in the Laurentides-Lanaudière region, while the third is in Montérégie. It is estimated that, over the coming years, the Laurentides-Lanaudière, Laval and Montérégie regions will continue to post the highest growth rates in Québec.

Outaouais also figures among the number of regions whose electoral population has seen strong growth over recent years. The perspective for its future evolution in terms of number of electors is extremely favourable.

At the same time, certain regions of Québec have recorded slow electoral population growth since 2007. These regions are in eastern Québec, namely the Bas-Saint-Laurent, Côte-Nord and Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine regions, along with the Île-de-Montréal, Mauricie and Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean regions.

Note that 4 of 8 electoral divisions whose deviation from the provincial average exceeds the minimum limit of -25% are currently located in the Côte-Nord and Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine regions. Everything points to a slight decrease in the electoral population of both regions in the future. In the Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean region, weak electoral population growth is expected to continue in the years to come.

For its part, the Île-de-Montréal region saw a moderate growth rate in its electoral population from 2007 to 2014. It was below the Québec rate for the same period. This has led to a lowering of the electoral weight of the region inside the province, so that the number of its electoral divisions now exceeds its electoral weight.

In the Mauricie region, the increase in the number of electors has also been moderated since 2007 and is below that for Québec as a whole. Given the weak growth expected in this region compared with that of the province, the electoral weight of the Mauricie region should continue to decrease in the years to come. Currently this region has a greater number of electoral divisions than is justified by its electoral weight inside Québec.

As for the Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Chaudière-Appalaches, Capitale-Nationale and Estrie–Centre-du-Québec regions, the evolution of their electoral population has followed a rhythm that is similar to or slightly lower than that for Quebec as a whole. Consequently, they have maintained their electoral weight in the province. It is noteworthy that the Chaudière-Appalaches, Capitale-Nationale and Estrie–Centre-du-Québec regions were subject to a major revamping during the revision of the electoral map of 2011.

2.1.3 NEED FOR REVISING THE ELECTORAL MAP

The current electoral divisions, whose delimitations and names were published in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* in October 2011, were used to hold the general elections of September 2012 and April 2014. Based on the provisions of the Election Act, it is now time to review their delimitation.

Since the adoption of the last electoral map, which relied on data for the number of electors dating to November 2007, Québec's demographical growth has continued. As a result, inequalities in representation have appeared, while others have become accentuated over time. This trend is showing no sign of abating.

In concrete terms, the trend shows a rapid increase in the number of electors in certain electoral divisions, with a decrease in others. This phenomenon directly and adversely affects the quality of representation of electors. The Commission therefore proposes to modify 36 electoral divisions so as to offer Québec an equitable electoral map for the next general election, forecast for 2018.

According to the population data used to develop this delimitation proposal, population movements from the regions toward the periphery of large urban centres has continued since the adoption of the last electoral map, more specifically toward the Greater Montréal region. The number of electors on its northern and southern fringes has increased significantly over recent years, and the repercussions of this growth have been especially felt in the Laurentides-Lanaudière region.

In that region, the rise in the number of electors has been so steady that its number of electoral divisions is now below its electoral weight inside Québec. As a result, it has become difficult to properly re-balance the number of electors in the electoral divisions of this region. At the same time, the electoral weight of the Île-de-Montréal and Mauricie regions has decreased in recent years and today the number of electoral divisions in these regions exceeds their respective electoral weight.

The Commission therefore considers that changes in the delimitation of these regions are needed in order to better respect the principle of the effective representation of electors. Otherwise the inequalities in representation will continue to grow and the modifications required to re-balance the electoral map will be too numerous and major when the time comes to make them.

2.2 THE DELIMITATION PROPOSAL

The current delimitation proposal has been developed on the basis of the 125 electoral divisions spread across Québec. It is based on the number of electors registered on the permanent list of electors as of November 30, 2014.

Data analysis of the number of electors and their distribution across Québec led the Commission to develop a delimitation proposal presenting 118 electoral divisions whose number of electors respects the numerical criterion of the Election Act of plus or minus 25%, whereas 7 are in an exceptional situation. The Commission delimited the electoral divisions paying close attention in particular to natural communities, while attempting to respect the boundaries of administrative regions, regional county municipalities (RCMs) and boroughs.

Among the 118 electoral divisions that respect the numerical criterion of the Election Act, 36 present a delimitation that differs from the one adopted for the electoral map of 2011. First, the Commission suggests adding two electoral divisions in the Laurentides-Lanaudière region. This region, whose electoral population shows the strongest growth across the province, has seen its electoral weight inside Québec increase from year to year. As a result, its number of electoral divisions is now clearly below its electoral weight. The addition of two electoral divisions would help correct the exceptional positive deviations of two electoral divisions and prevent three other divisions from soon exceeding the maximum limit of the number of electors permitted under the Act.

Under the delimitation proposal, one electoral division would be withdrawn from the Île-de-Montréal region and another from the Mauricie region. These withdrawals would enable the number of electoral divisions to be more representative of the electoral weight of both these regions in Québec. Moreover, withdrawing an electoral division from the Mauricie region would also correct an exceptional negative situation and prevent another exceptional deviation from occurring in the short term.

The delimitation proposal also provides for a revamping of the Capitale-Nationale, Estrie–Centre-du-Québec, Laval, Montérégie and Outaouais regions. The proposed changes are designed to prevent certain electoral divisions, whose situation is considered critical, from exceeding the maximum limit of the number of electors permitted under the Act between now until the next election.

Note that the proposal maintains the delimitation of 89 electoral divisions, 82 of which currently present deviations from the provincial average but remain within the limits permitted under the Act. The evolution of the number of electors in these electoral divisions points toward their relative stability in coming years. As a result, the Commission considers that their current delimitation still reflects a respect for the principle of the effective representation of electors. Under these circumstances, it has chosen not to change them, thus opting for a certain delimitation stability.

Table 2 presents the data underlying the electoral division delimitation proposal.

Table 2 Numerical data underlying the electoral division delimitation proposal

Number of electors according to the permanent list of electors as of November 30, 2014	6,048,383
Number of proposed electoral divisions	125
Average number of electors per electoral division	48,387
-Minimum limit (-25%)	36,290
-Maximum limit (+25%)	60,484
Number of electoral divisions whose proposed delimitation differs from the current delimitation	36
Number of electoral divisions that are unchanged in relation to the current electoral map (2011)	89

Lastly, the Commission decided to maintain six electoral divisions having deviations from the provincial average that derogate from the numerical criterion of the Election Act. They include the following electoral divisions: Abitibi-Est, Abitibi-Ouest, Bonaventure, Gaspé, René-Lévesque and Ungava. The number of their electors is below the minimum limit provided under the Act, placing them in an exceptional negative situation. To these electoral divisions can be added Îles-de-la-Madeleine, whose exceptional status is stipulated in the Act.

The Election Act requires the Commission to give reasons for each of the electoral divisions that is granted an exceptional status. The reasons for maintaining the delimitation of these electoral divisions are stated in section 2.4.

2.3 NAMING OF THE ELECTORAL DIVISIONS

2.3.1 RULES GUIDING THE COMMISSION

The names of electoral divisions are inherent to the culture and history of their population. They should properly represent the places they designate and play their role as reliable references for the collective memory.

Under the Election Act, the Commission is responsible for assigning a name to each electoral division. The Act stipulates that it should assign the name after consulting the Commission de toponymie du Québec.

Aware of the importance of naming electoral divisions, the Commission de la représentation électorale uses three rules to guide it in assessing the names it wishes to assign to the divisions. The rules draw upon guidelines from the Commission de toponymie du Québec.

1. Electoral divisions whose boundaries are unchanged conserve their name.

   The Commission de la représentation électorale emphasizes the importance of nomenclature stability, based on the principle of names in use: accordingly, names that are used make better points of reference than names that are not.

2. Electoral divisions whose boundaries are changed conserve their name where the territorial change does not render it inappropriate.

   The name of an electoral division whose territory is changed remains appropriate if the reasons for its name are still valid. For example, the name of an electoral division referring to a geographical site (river, city, mountain, etc.) that lent its name to the electoral division is still appropriate if the site remains completely or sufficiently on the territory.

3. The Commission is motivated by the following six guidelines when choosing a name for a new electoral division or for one whose change in delimitation justifies assigning a new name.

A single toponym

The Commission favours names comprising a single toponym.

Geographical reference

The Commission considers that a reference to a major natural geographical entity (lake, river, mountain, etc.) or an important inhabited area (town or city) lying within the boundaries of an electoral division is a primary source of inspiration for designating the electoral division.

Administrative reference

The Commission discourages the use of the name of an administrative entity to designate an electoral division in which the entity is found. Should the boundaries of the electoral division change, its new boundaries and those of the administrative entity may no longer match, resulting in frequent name changes.

Historical reference

The Commission considers it relevant to draw upon a community's history and heritage to designate an electoral division. A name created from such a source must have a link with the electoral division's territory.

Toponymical homage to certain personalities

It is possible to safeguard the memory of an important personality by assigning that person's name to an electoral division. The personality must

- Be known throughout Québec;
- Have a link with the area of the electoral division in question;
- Be deceased for at least a year.

Juxtaposition of toponyms in a name

The Commission discourages juxtaposing toponyms since it could lead to the creation of "lists" of communities with a sense of belonging. Since such "lists of communities of belonging" may not include every single community, the Commission considers that it is better to avoid using them in the name.

If juxtaposing toponyms is deemed inevitable, the Commission will set a limit of two elements and favour names that have a historical or heritage tradition. Lastly, where electoral divisions are combined, the Commission considers it acceptable to juxtapose the names of former electoral divisions, providing the former name does not already comprise compound names.

2.3.2 NEW TOPONYMS

The delimitation proposal includes changes that have led the Commission to submit three new toponyms for certain electoral divisions, after having consulted the Commission de toponymie du Québec. On this subject, the Commission invites individual citizens, Members of the National Assembly and organizations to make their comments or suggestions concerning these new toponyms. After having analysed the representations made during the public hearings and sought again the opinion of the Commission de toponymie du Québec, the Commission de la représentation électorale will assign a final name to each of the electoral divisions. Here are the new toponyms proposed by the Commission: Les Plaines; Mont-Royal–Outremont; and Prévost.

Electoral division of Les Plaines

The electoral division of Les Plaines is created within the Laurentides-Lanaudière region. Formed of territories that are currently located in the electoral divisions of Blainville, Masson and Mirabel, this electoral division comprises a part of the Ville de Mirabel located east of the autoroute des Laurentides (15), the Ville de Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines and the territory of the former Ville de La Plaine, as it existed on June 26, 2001.

The proposed name refers to the specific "Plaines" of the central city of this electoral division and to a part of the Seigneurie de Terrebonne, named "Belle Plaine" or "des Plaines," which was conceded in 1731 to Abbé Louis Lepage de Sainte-Claire, the seigneury's owner from 1720 to 1744. It also refers to the name the latter gave to the surrounding region, referring to the flat terrain without any noticeable relief in the Montréal plain, itself a part of the vast St. Lawrence Lowlands.

Electoral division of Mont-Royal–Outremont

Located on the Island of Montréal, the electoral division of Mont-Royal–Outremont is formed of parts of the current electoral divisions of Mont-Royal and Outremont. It comprises the Ville de Mont-Royal and the borough of Outremont of the Ville de Montréal, along with a part of the city's borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce.

The name suggested refers to the delimitation proposed for this electoral division, which groups parts of the current electoral divisions of Outremont and Mont-Royal and brings together, more specifically, the Ville de Mont-Royal and the borough of Outremont within the same electoral division.

Electoral division of Prévost

Located in the Laurentides-Lanaudière region, the electoral division of Prévost is created in the sector that surrounds the Ville de Saint-Jérôme. Formed from the current electoral divisions of Bertrand and Rousseau, this electoral division comprises the cities of Prévost and Saint-Sauveur, the municipalities of Piedmont, Saint-Hippolyte and Sainte-Sophie and the Paroisse de Sainte-Anne-des-Lacs.

The proposed name had already been assigned to an electoral division that existed prior to the electoral map of 2011. This toponym emphasizes the importance of the public role played by the Prévost family in the Saint-Jérôme region. Its influential members included Wilfrid Prévost, Member of the House of Commons for the electoral division of Deux-Montagnes from 1872 to 1875, and Jules-Édouard Prévost, a journalist and political figure born in Saint-Jérôme.

2.4 THE NEW ELECTORAL MAP REGION BY REGION

This section provides a detailed description of the electoral division delimitation proposal. To facilitate this presentation, the electoral divisions are grouped by electoral region. Each region is the focus of a specific section. A portrait of the situation of the electoral population is provided first of all. Proposed changes to the delimitation of the electoral divisions or the reasons for maintaining the delimitation, as the case may be, are presented next, along with a detailed description of the proposed electoral divisions.

The electoral population data as of November 30, 2014 were used for the purposes of this preliminary report. The municipalities, Indian reserves and settlements, reserved lands, and unorganized territories, as well as their boundaries, are also those that existed as of November 30, 2014.

It is important to emphasize that when the words "autoroute", "avenue", "boulevard", "chemin", "montée", "rue", "route", "railway line", "bicycle path", "overhead electric power line", "lac", "fleuve", "rivière" and "ruisseau" are used, reference is made to their centre line, except where stipulated otherwise. Moreover, when necessary, the boundaries of the proposed electoral divisions are described in a clockwise manner.

A map illustrating the proposed electoral divisions and the changes made in relation to the current delimitation (2011) is included at the end of this report. All of the electoral divisions are shown on the front of this map, whereas enlargements of the most urban sectors appear on the back. A complete list of the current divisions and another of the proposed divisions are also presented in appendices I and II.

2.4.1 ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE

1) Portrait of the situation

The current electoral divisions of the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region are as follows:

	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
Current electoral divisions (2011)	**Number**	**Deviation***
Abitibi-Est	**33,694**	**-30.4%**
Abitibi-Ouest	**35,411**	**-26.8%**
Rouyn-Noranda–Témiscamingue	44,549	-7.9%
Provincial average	*48,387*	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	*36,290*	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	*60,484*	-

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

Located in the peripheral, extreme western region of Québec, the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region is one of the largest in the province. It is nevertheless among the regions with the lowest number of electors. It accounts for 1.9% of Québec's total electoral population, spread out across the territory in numerous municipalities, including the main towns of Rouyn-Noranda, Val-d'Or and Amos.

The Abitibi-Témiscamingue region comprises three electoral divisions. Since the last revision of the electoral map, its electoral population has increased by 4.8%. This represents growth below the 7.0% rate for Québec as a whole over the same period. According to the demographic forecast of the Institut de la statistique du Québec, the region should see modest growth in the years to come.

The electoral division of Rouyn-Noranda–Témiscamingue, the most populated division in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, presents a -7.9% deviation from the provincial average, the region's only deviation that respects the provisions of the Election Act concerning the number of electors per electoral division. Since 2007, the growth rate of the electoral population of Rouyn-Noranda–Témiscamingue reached a level of 4.5%, which is below that of Québec's entire electoral population.

As for the electoral division of Abitibi-Est, it is the least populated division in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. It nevertheless recorded the region's greatest increase in number of electors since the last revision process, namely a growth rate of 6.4%. This growth is slightly below the Québec rate over the same period. With a deviation from the provincial average of -30.4%, this electoral division derogates from the numerical criterion set forth under the Election Act of plus or minus 25%. The electoral division of Abitibi-Ouest, whose electoral population is slightly higher, also presents an exceptional negative deviation of -26.8%. Its number of electors grew less rapidly, at 3.9%, than was the case for Québec as a whole since the last electoral map revision.

As a result, two of the territory's three electoral divisions show deviations from the provincial average that exceed the minimum limit permitted under the Act and are therefore in an exceptional negative situation. If the growth rates of the electoral population should remain the same, the deviations from the provincial average of each of this region's electoral divisions can be expected to stay relatively stable over the coming years.

2) Reasons for maintaining the delimitation

During the last revision of the electoral map, different scenarios were analysed with the aim of establishing a balanced electoral division delimitation for each of the electoral divisions of the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

First, before assigning an exceptional status to the electoral division of Abitibi-Est in 2011, the Commission assessed three options in order to increase the number of electors: expansion of the northern boundary beyond the 49th parallel, which was proposed in its preliminary report; withdrawal of an electoral division; and the establishment in the region of three electoral divisions whose number of electors would be balanced. However, as mentioned in its decision published in 2011, the Commission considered, in light of the representations made to it on the subject, that the extension of the electoral division's boundaries beyond the 49th parallel would contravene both the principle of respecting natural communities and the notion of a clear administrative boundary. In addition, it considered that the withdrawal of an electoral division would produce two divisions with too big an area and whose deviations from the provincial average would be very high, which would be unusual for such vast electoral divisions. Lastly, creating three electoral divisions whose number of electors would be relatively equivalent would necessarily require dividing the urban centre of Rouyn-Noranda, to the detriment of respecting this community and its administrative boundaries. Since the Commission believes that the reasons used to justify the exceptional deviation of the electoral division of Abitibi-Est are still valid, it would therefore maintain the delimitation of this electoral division.

The solutions analysed by the Commission to absorb the exceptional deviation of the electoral division of Abitibi-Ouest are identical to those considered to correct the exceptional deviation of the electoral division of Abitibi-Est. In fact, the resolution of the exceptional deviations of the electoral divisions of Abitibi-Est and Abitibi-Ouest were addressed simultaneously by the Commission, due to their similar geographical contexts, the contiguity of their territories, and the administrative boundaries they share, notably the 49th parallel, which establishes a clear border between the communities of both electoral divisions and those of the Nord-du-Québec region. In addition, the Commission considers that the exceptional situation of the electoral division of Abitibi-Ouest is justified, based on the reasons already mentioned for maintaining the exceptional deviation of the electoral division of Abitibi-Est.

The arguments brought forth by the Commission in 2011 emphasized the specific geographical context of this vast peripheral territory that forms the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, along with the difficulty of drawing up numerically balanced divisions, while respecting natural communities and the administrative boundaries of the territory.

The Commission considers that these arguments are still relevant and valid. In the current context, this means that the electoral divisions of Abitibi-Ouest and Abitibi-Est must derogate from the numerical criterion of the Election Act. The Commission thus favours a delimitation that is respectful of the geographical context, the natural communities in place, and the administrative boundaries of the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

ABITIBI-EST

33,694 electors (-30.4% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Abitibi-Est would comprise the following municipalities:

Belcourt (M)	Senneterre (P)
Malartic (V)	Senneterre (V)
Rivière-Héva (M)	Val-d'Or (V)

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Rouyn-Noranda that corresponds to the former Ville de Cadillac and former unorganized territories of Lac-Montanier, Lac-Surimau and Rapide-des-Cèdres as they existed on December 31, 2001.

It would also comprise the Indian reserve of Lac-Simon and the Indian settlement of Kitcisakik.

It would comprise, in addition, the following unorganized territories:

Lac-Granet	Matchi-Manitou
Lac-Metei	Réservoir-Dozois

The proposed division of Abitibi-Est would be identical to the current division.

ABITIBI-OUEST

35,411 electors (-26.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Abitibi-Ouest would comprise the following municipalities:

Amos (V)	Macamic (V)
Authier (M)	Normétal (M)
Authier-Nord (M)	Palmarolle (M)
Barraute (M)	Poularies (M)
Berry (M)	Preissac (M)
Champneuf (M)	Rapide-Danseur (M)
Chazel (M)	Rochebaucourt (M)

Clermont (CT)	Roquemaure (M)
Clerval (M)	Saint-Dominique-du-Rosaire (M)
Duparquet (V)	Saint-Félix-de-Dalquier (M)
Dupuy (M)	Sainte-Germaine-Boulé (M)
Gallichan (M)	Sainte-Gertrude-Manneville (M)
La Corne (M)	Sainte-Hélène-de-Mancebourg (P)
La Morandière (M)	Saint-Lambert (P)
La Motte (M)	Saint-Marc-de-Figuery (P)
Landrienne (CT)	Saint-Mathieu-d'Harricana (M)
La Reine (M)	Taschereau (M)
La Sarre (V)	Trécesson (CT)
Launay (CT)	Val-Saint-Gilles (M)

It would also comprise the Indian reserve of Pikogan.

It would comprise, in addition, the following unorganized territories:

Lac-Chicobi	Lac-Duparquet
Lac-Despinassy	Rivière-Ojima

The proposed division of Abitibi-Ouest would be identical to the current division.

ROUYN-NORANDA—TÉMISCAMINGUE

44,549 electors (-7.9% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Rouyn-Noranda–Témiscamingue would comprise the following municipalities:

Angliers (VL)	Lorrainville (M)
Béarn (M)	Moffet (M)
Belleterre (V)	Nédélec (CT)
Duhamel-Ouest (M)	Notre-Dame-du-Nord (M)
Fugèreville (M)	Rémigny (M)

Guérin (CT)	Saint-Bruno-de-Guigues (M)
Kipawa (M)	Saint-Édouard-de-Fabre (P)
Laforce (M)	Saint-Eugène-de-Guigues (M)
Latulipe-et-Gaboury (CU)	Témiscaming (V)
Laverlochère (M)	Ville-Marie (V)

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Rouyn-Noranda that corresponds to the following former municipalities as they existed on December 31, 2001:

Arntfield (M)	Évain (M)
Bellecombe (M)	McWatters (M)
Cléricy (M)	Montbeillard (M)
Cloutier (M)	Mont-Brun (M)
D'Alembert (M)	Rollet (M)
Destor (M)	Rouyn-Noranda (V)

It would also comprise the following Indian reserves:

Kebaowek	Timiskaming

It would comprise, in addition, the following Indian settlements:

Hunter's Point	Winneway

Lastly, it would comprise the following unorganized territories:

Laniel	Les Lacs-du-Témiscamingue

The proposed division of Rouyn-Noranda–Témiscamingue would be identical to the current division.

2.4.2 BAS-SAINT-LAURENT

1) Portrait of the situation

The current electoral divisions of the Bas-Saint-Laurent region are as follows:

	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
Current electoral divisions (2011)	**Number**	**Deviation***
Matane-Matapédia	47,061	-2.7%
Rimouski	45,059	-6.9%
Rivière-du-Loup–Témiscouata	50,527	+4.4%
Provincial average	***48,387***	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	***36,290***	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	***60,484***	

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average

Located on the south bank of the St. Lawrence estuary, the Bas-Saint-Laurent region includes 2.4% of the Québec electoral population. It has three focal regional hubs, i.e. the cities of Rimouski, Rivière-du-Loup and Matane, where most of its population resides.

The Bas-Saint-Laurent region comprises three electoral divisions. Since the last revision of the electoral map, its electoral population has shown a slight increase of 1.6%, compared to 7.0% for Québec as a whole. According to the demographic forecast of the Institut de la statistique du Québec, the region should maintain modest population growth in the years to come.

Individually, the electoral divisions of the Bas-Saint-Laurent region all experienced changes in their number of electors below the provincial rate. The Rimouski electoral division recorded the highest growth rate of its electoral population at 6.8%, which is close to that of the province. In contrast, the population of the electoral division of Rivière-du-Loup–Témiscouata barely moved, presenting a growth rate of 0.1%. In the Matane-Matapédia electoral division, the number of electors decreased slightly by 1.4% over this period.

At present, the delimitation of the region is well balanced numerically, and none of the three electoral divisions is exceptional in terms of number of electors. Indeed, the deviations exhibited by the divisions of Matane-Matapédia, Rimouski and Rivière-du-Loup–Témiscouata in relation to the provincial average are -2.7%, -6.9%, and +4.4%, respectively. If the trend continues, none of the electoral divisions of the region will derogate from the numerical criterion stipulated in the Election Act.

2) Reasons for maintaining the delimitation

Given that the highest deviation from the provincial average in the Bas-St-Laurent region is -6.9%, and that none of the three electoral divisions that make up this region are on track to becoming an exceptional situation, the Commission considers that the delimitation of electoral divisions in the region must not be changed.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

MATANE-MATAPÉDIA

47,061 electors (-2.7% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Matane-Matapédia would comprise the following municipalities:

Albertville (M)	Sainte-Flavie (P)
Amqui (V)	Sainte-Florence (M)
Baie-des-Sables (M)	Saint-Gabriel-de-Rimouski (M)
Carlsapscal (V)	Sainte-Irène (P)
Grand-Métis (M)	Saint-Jean-de-Cherbourg (P)
Grosses-Roches (M)	Sainte-Jeanne-d'Arc (P)
Lac-au-Saumon (M)	Saint-Joseph-de-Lepage (P)
La Rédemption (P)	Saint-Léandre (P)
Les Hauteurs (M)	Saint-Léon-le-Grand (P)
Les Méchins (M)	Sainte-Luce (M)
Matane (V)	Sainte-Marguerite-Marie (M)
Métis-sur-Mer (V)	Saint-Moise (P)
Mont-Joli (V)	Saint-Noël (VL)
Padoue (M)	Saint-Octave-de-Métis (P)
Price (VL)	Sainte-Paule (M)
Saint-Adelme (P)	Saint-René-de-Matane (M)
Saint-Alexandre-des-Lacs (P)	Saint-Tharcisius (P)
Sainte-Angèle-de-Mérici (M)	Saint-Ulric (M)
Saint-Charles-Garnier (P)	Saint-Vianney (M)
Saint-Cléophas (P)	Saint-Zénon-du-Lac-Humqui (P)
Saint-Damase (P)	Sayabec (M)

Saint-Donat (P)	Val-Brillant (M)
Sainte-Félicité (M)	

This division would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Lac-à-la-Croix	Rivière-Bonjour
Lac-Alfred	Rivière-Patapédia-Est
Lac-Casault	Rivière-Vaseuse
Lac-des-Eaux-Mortes	Routhierville
Lac-Matapédia	Ruisseau-des-Mineurs

The proposed division of Matane-Matapédia would be identical to the current division.

RIMOUSKI

45,059 electors (-6.9% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Rimouski would comprise the following municipalities:

Esprit-Saint (M)	Saint-Fabien (P)
La Trinité-des-Monts (P)	Saint-Marcellin (P)
Rimouski (V)	Saint-Narcisse-de-Rimouski (P)
Saint-Anaclet-de-Lessard (P)	Saint-Valérien (P)
Saint-Eugène-de-Ladrière (P)	

This division would also comprise the unorganized territory of Lac-Huron.

The proposed division of Rimouski would be identical to the current division.

RIVIÈRE-DU-LOUP—TÉMISCOUATA

50,527 electors (+4.4% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Rivière-du-Loup–Témiscouata would comprise the following municipalities:

Auclair (M)	Saint-Eusèbe (P)
Biencourt (M)	Sainte-Françoise (P)
Cacouna (M)	Saint-François-Xavier-de-Viger (M)
Dégelis (V)	Saint-Guy (M)
Lac-des-Aigles (M)	Saint-Honoré-de-Témiscouata (M)
Lejeune (M)	Saint-Hubert-de-Rivière-du-Loup (M)
L'Isle-Verte (M)	Saint-Jean-de-Dieu (M)
Notre-Dame-des-Neiges (M)	Saint-Jean-de-la-Lande (M)
Notre-Dame-des-Sept-Douleurs (P)	Saint-Juste-du-Lac (M)
Notre-Dame-du-Portage (M)	Saint-Louis-du-Ha! Ha! (P)
Packington (P)	Saint-Marc-du-Lac-Long (P)
Pohénégamook (V)	Saint-Mathieu-de-Rioux (P)
Rivière-Bleue (M)	Saint-Médard (M)
Rivière-du-Loup (V)	Saint-Michel-du-Squatec (P)
Saint-Antonin (P)	Saint-Modeste (M)
Saint-Arsène (P)	Saint-Paul-de-la-Croix (P)
Saint-Athanase (M)	Saint-Pierre-de-Lamy (M)
Saint-Clément (P)	Sainte-Rita (M)
Saint-Cyprien (M)	Saint-Simon (P)
Saint-Éloi (P)	Témiscouata-sur-le-Lac (V)
Saint-Elzéar-de-Témiscouata (M)	Trois-Pistoles (V)
Saint-Épiphane (M)	

This division would also comprise the following Indian reserves:

Cacouna	Whitworth

It would also comprise the unorganized territory of Lac-Boisbouscache.

The proposed division of Rivière-du-Loup–Témiscouata would be identical to the current division.

2.4.3 CAPITALE-NATIONALE

1) Portrait of the situation

The current electoral divisions of the Capitale-Nationale region are as follows:

	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
Current electoral divisions (2011)	**Number**	**Deviation***
Charlesbourg	52,849	+9.2%
Charlevoix–Côte-de-Beaupré	51,276	+6.0%
Chauveau	58,106	+20.1%
Jean-Lesage	46,671	-3.5%
Jean-Talon	45,112	-6.8%
La Peltrie	56,252	+16.3%
Louis-Hébert	45,188	-6.6%
Montmorency	56,456	+16.7%
Portneuf	41,548	-14.1%
Taschereau	49,132	+1.5%
Vanier-Les Rivières	56,730	+17.2%
Provincial average	***48,387***	
Minimum limit (-25%)	***36,290***	
Maximum limit (+25%)	***60,484***	

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

The Capitale-Nationale region comprises 11 electoral divisions. As the second major city in Québec, Quebec City plays a prominent role in the region, as home to nearly 75% of its electoral population.

Since the last revision of the electoral map, the number of electors in the Capitale-National region has grown by 6.5%. This is slightly below the rate for Québec as a whole in the same period, which is 7.0%. According to the demographic forecast of the Institut de la statistique du Québec, population growth in the region is expected to continue at the same pace in the years to come.

From 2007 to 2014, the evolution of the electoral population per electoral division was different for the population residing in downtown Quebec City compared to the population on the outskirts. Indeed, the number of electors in the city-centre divisions, namely Jean-Lesage, Jean-Talon and Taschereau, declined during this period. These divisions witnessed decreases in their electoral population ranging from -0.7% to -5.4%. By contrast, the number of electors in the divisions on the city's outskirts increased. Among them, the divisions of La Peltrie, Vanier-Les Rivières, Montmorency, Chauveau and Portneuf recorded the highest growth rates. They posted an increase in the number of electors ranging from 11.3% to 15.0%, which is well above the provincial rate. As for the divisions of Charlevoix–Côte-de-Beaupré, Louis-Hébert and Charlesbourg, their electoral population witnessed a growth rate that was below that of the province.

None of the 11 electoral divisions in the Capitale-Nationale region is currently in an exceptional situation, according to the criteria set out in the Election Act. However, one of the divisions has a deviation from the provincial average that the Commission considers critical. This is the division of Chauveau, whose deviation from the provincial average is +20.1%. This division has experienced one of the steadiest growth rates in terms of number of electors in the region. If no changes are made to it, the division could quickly exceed the limit of the maximum number of electors permitted under the Election Act.

2) Delimitation proposal

The delimitation proposal includes a single change to the current electoral divisions of the Capitale-Nationale region. It reduces the number of electors in the Chauveau division, as it is currently in a critical situation.

To this end, the delimitation proposal suggests an enlargement of the Charlesbourg division, whose electoral population is growing at a slower pace than that of Québec as a whole. A part of the Chauveau division would be incorporated into the Charlesbourg territory. This modification, which involves moving the Charlesbourg boundary north, decreases the deviation from the provincial average for the Chauveau division to +12.1% and changes the deviation from the provincial average of the Charlesbourg division to +17.2%.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
Proposed electoral divisions	**Number**	**Deviation***
Charlesbourg	56,698	+17.2%
Charlevoix–Côte-de-Beaupré	51,276	+6.0%
Chauveau	54,257	+12.1%
Jean-Lesage	46,671	-3.5%
Jean-Talon	45,112	-6.8%
La Peltrie	56,252	+16.3%
Louis-Hébert	45,188	-6.6%
Montmorency	56,456	+16.7%
Portneuf	41,548	-14.1%
Taschereau	49,132	+1.5%
Vanier-Les Rivières	56,730	+17.2%
Provincial average	***48,387***	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	***36,290***	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	***60,484***	-

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

CHARLESBOURG

56,698 electors (+17.2 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Charlesbourg would comprise a part of the Ville de Québec situated in the borough of Charlesbourg and bounded as follows: the rue de la Faune, the autoroute Laurentienne (73), the rue George-Muir, the boulevard Henri-Bourassa, the rear line of the rue de Dublin (south side), its extension and the boundary of the borough of Charlesbourg.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Charlesbourg (52,849 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current Chauveau division (3,849 electors) situated in the borough of Charlesbourg and bounded as follows: the rue de la Faune, the autoroute Laurentienne (73), the rue George-Muir, the boulevard Henri-Bourassa, the rear line of the rue de Dublin (south side), its extension, the boundary of the borough of Charlesbourg, the rivière des Roches, the extension of the rue Saint-Aubert, this road, the boulevard Henri-Bourassa, the avenue du Zoo in a southern direction and the rue de la Faune	None

CHARLEVOIX—CÔTE-DE-BEAUPRÉ

51,276 electors (+6.0% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Charlevoix–Côte-de-Beaupré would comprise the following municipalities:

Baie-Sainte-Catherine (M)	Sainte-Famille (P)
Baie-Saint-Paul (V)	Saint-Ferréol-les-Neiges (M)
Beaupré (V)	Saint-François-de-l'Île-d'Orléans (M)
Boischatel (M)	Saint-Hilarion (P)
Château-Richer (V)	Saint-Irénée (P)
Clermont (V)	Saint-Jean-de-l'Île-d'Orléans (M)
La Malbaie (V)	Saint-Joachim (P)
L'Ange-Gardien (M)	Saint-Laurent-de-l'Île-d'Orléans (M)
Les Éboulements (M)	Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague-du-Cap-Tourmente (P)

L'Isle-aux-Coudres (M)	Sainte-Pétronille (VL)
Notre-Dame-des-Monts (M)	Saint-Pierre-de-l'Île-d'Orléans (M)
Petite-Rivière-Saint-François (M)	Saint-Siméon (M)
Saint-Aimé-des-Lacs (M)	Saint-Tite-des-Caps (M)
Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré (V)	Saint-Urbain (P)

This division would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Lac-Jacques-Cartier	Sagard
Lac-Pikauba	Sault-au-Cochon
Mont-Élie	

The proposed division of Charlevoix–Côte-de-Beaupré would be identical to the current division.

CHAUVEAU

54,257 electors (+12.1% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Chauveau would comprise the following municipalities:

Lac-Beauport (M)	Stoneham-et-Tewkesbury (CU)
Lac-Delage (V)	

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Québec situated in the borough of Charlesbourg and bounded as follows: the boundary of the Ville de Québec, the boundary of the borough of Charlesbourg, the extension of the rear line of the rue de Dublin (south side), the rear line, the boulevard Henri-Bourassa, the rue George-Muir, the autoroute Laurentienne (73), the rue de la Faune and the boundary of the borough of Charlesbourg.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Québec situated in the borough of La Haute-Saint-Charles and bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Québec, the boundary of the borough of La Haute-Saint-Charles, the boulevard de l'Ormière, the extension of the rue Monseigneur-Cooke in a southern direction, this road, the avenue Industrielle, the rue du Petit-Vallon, the overhead electric power line and the route de la Bravoure (573).

Moreover, it would also comprise the Indian reserve of Wendake.

Finally, it would comprise the unorganized territory of Lac-Croche.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Chauveau (58,106 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
None	Part of the current Chauveau divison (3,849 electors) situated in the borough of Charlesbourg and bounded as follows: the rue de la Faune, the autoroute Laurentienne (73), the rue George-Muir, the boulevard Henri-Bourassa, the rear line of the rue de Dublin (south side), its extension, the boundary of the borough of Charlesbourg, the rivière des Roches, the extension of the rue Saint-Aubert, this road, the boulevard Henri-Bourassa, the avenue du Zoo in a southern direction and the rue de la Faune

JEAN-LESAGE

46,671 electors (-3.5% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Jean-Lesage would comprise a part of the Ville de Québec situated in the borough of Beauport and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Beauport parallel to the rue François-De Villars, the extension of this borough limit, the rue Blanche-Lamontagne, the avenue Saint-David, the autoroute Félix-Leclerc (40), the rivière Beauport, the boundary of the Ville de Québec in the fleuve Saint-Laurent and the boundary of the borough of Beauport.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Québec which is the part of the borough of La Cité-Limoilou north of the rivière Saint-Charles.

The proposed division of Jean-Lesage would be identical to the current division.

JEAN-TALON

45,112 electors (-6.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Jean-Talon would comprise a part of the Ville de Québec situated in the borough of Sainte-Foy–Sillery–Cap-Rouge and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Sainte-Foy–Sillery–Cap-Rouge, the boundary of the Ville de Québec in the fleuve Saint-Laurent, the overhead electric power line situated west of the boulevard Pie-XII and the autoroute Duplessis (540).

The proposed division of Jean-Talon would be identical to the current division.

LA PELTRIE

56,252 electors (+ 16.3 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of La Peltrie would comprise the following municipalities:

Fossambault-sur-le-Lac (V)	Sainte-Catherine-de-la-Jacques-Cartier (V)
Lac-Saint-Joseph (V)	Saint-Gabriel-de-Valcartier (M)
L'Ancienne-Lorette (V)	Shannon (M)

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Québec situated in the borough of La Haute-Saint-Charles and bounded as follows: the boundary of the Ville de Québec, the route de la Bravoure (573), the overhead electric power line, the rue du Petit-Vallon, the avenue Industrielle, the rue Monseigneur-Cooke, its extension, the boulevard de l'Ormière and the boundary of the borough of La Haute-Saint-Charles.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Québec that is in the borough of Sainte-Foy–Sillery–Cap-Rouge to the east of the route de l'Aéroport.

The proposed division of La Peltrie would be identical to the current division.

LOUIS-HÉBERT

45,188 electors (-6.6% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Louis-Hébert would comprise the Ville de Saint-Augustin-de-Desmaures.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Québec situated in the borough of Sainte-Foy–Sillery–Cap-Rouge and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Sainte-Foy–Sillery–Cap-Rouge, the route de l'Aéroport, the autoroute Duplessis (540), the overhead electric power line situated to the west of the boulevard Pie-XII, the boundary of the Ville de Québec in the fleuve Saint-Laurent and the boundary of the Ville de Québec.

The proposed division of Louis-Hébert would be identical to the current division.

MONTMORENCY

56,456 electors (+16.7% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Montmorency would comprise the Ville de Sainte-Brigitte-de-Laval.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Québec situated in the borough of Beauport and bounded as follows: the boundary of the Ville de Québec, the boundary of the Ville de Québec in the fleuve Saint-Laurent, the rivière Beauport, the autoroute Félix-Leclerc (40), the avenue Saint-David, the rue Blanche-Lamontagne, the extension of the borough of Beauport boundary parallel to the rue François-De Villars and the limit of this borough that crosses the boulevard Louis-XIV.

The proposed division of Montmorency would be identical to the current division.

PORTNEUF

41,548 electors (-14.1% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Portneuf would comprise the following municipalities:

Cap-Santé (V)	Saint-Basile (V)
Deschambault-Grondines (M)	Saint-Casimir (M)
Donnacona (V)	Sainte-Christine-d'Auvergne (M)
Lac-Sergent (V)	Saint-Gilbert (P)
Neuville (V)	Saint-Léonard-de-Portneuf (M)
Pont-Rouge (V)	Saint-Marc-des-Carrières (V)
Portneuf (V)	Saint-Raymond (V)
Rivière-à-Pierre (M)	Saint-Thuribe (P)
Saint-Alban (M)	Saint-Ubalde (M)

This division would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Lac-Blanc	Linton
Lac-Lapeyrère	

The proposed division of Portneuf would be identical to the current division.

TASCHEREAU

49,132 electors (+ 1.5% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Taschereau would comprise the Paroisse de Notre-Dame-des-Anges.

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Québec which corresponds to the borough of La Cité-Limoilou situated to the south of the rivière Saint-Charles.

The proposed division of Taschereau would be identical to the current division.

VANIER-LES RIVIÈRES

56,730 electors (+ 17.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Vanier-Les Rivières would comprise a part of the Ville de Québec which corresponds to the borough of Les Rivières.

The proposed division of Vanier-Les Rivières would be identical to the current division.

2.4.4 CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES

1) Portrait of the situation

The current electoral divisions of the Chaudière-Appalaches region are as follows:

	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
Current electoral divisions (2011)	**Number**	**Deviation***
Beauce-Nord	42,449	-12.3%
Beauce-Sud	48,323	-0.1%
Bellechasse	43,240	-10.6%
Chutes-de-la-Chaudière	55,765	+15.2%
Côte-du-Sud	50,426	+4.2%
Lévis	47,004	-2.9%
Lotbinière-Frontenac	54,506	+12.6%
Provincial average	*48,387*	
Minimum limit (-25%)	*36,290*	
Maximum limit (+25%)	*60,484*	

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average

The Chaudière-Appalaches region comprises seven electoral divisions. Close to a third of its electoral population resides on the territory of the Ville de Lévis, which is the economic centre of the region. The towns of Saint-Georges, Thetford Mines, Sainte-Marie and Montmagny are the four other main centres on which the region's socio-economical development is founded.

Since 2007, the electoral population of the Chaudière-Appalaches region has increased by 4.9%. This growth rate is lower than the 7.0% rate for Québec as a whole during the same period. According to the demographic forecast of the Institut de la statistique du Québec, the population growth rate in the region could slow down in the years to come.

At present, none of the seven electoral divisions derogates from the numerical criterion of the Election Act. The highest deviation from the provincial average is in the division of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière, which is at +15.2%.

The electoral division of Côte-du-Sud is the only division in the region that has shown a decrease in its electoral population since 2007. It is, however, minimal, at 0.7%. This division encompasses the RCMs of Montmagny, L'Islet and Kamouraska, which include municipalities whose population is on the decline.

The other six divisions in the Chaudière-Appalaches region have recorded positive growth rates since 2007. Of these, only the electoral division of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière witnessed an increase above that of the province, with a growth rate of 8.1%. As for the divisions of Beauce-Sud, Lotbinière-Frontenac, Lévis and Bellechasse, they all witnessed a growth of their electoral population below the rate for the province as a whole. These rates ranged from 3.9% to 6.0%.

The electoral division of Beauce-Nord, with a 6.9% growth rate, witnessed population growth similar to that of Québec as a whole.

If the trend continues, no exceptional or critical situation is expected in the Chaudière-Appalaches region in the years to come.

2) Reasons for maintaining the delimitation

During the delimitation proposal process in 2011, the withdrawal of a division and changes to the divisions in the region of Chaudière-Appalaches corrected exceptional deviations and critical situations that some of the divisions presented. Moreover, none of the divisions in the region are in an exceptional situation, nor are they in the process of becoming exceptional. In addition, the delimitation of electoral divisions in the region remains respectful of the natural communities in place.

Consequently, the Commission considers that the current delimitation of divisions in the Chaudière-Appalaches region can be maintained.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

BEAUCE-NORD

42,449 electors (-12.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Beauce-Nord would comprise the following municipalities:

Beauceville (V)	Saint-Jules (P)
Frampton (M)	Saint-Lambert-de-Lauzon (M)
Saint-Alfred (M)	Sainte-Marguerite (P)
Saints-Anges (P)	Sainte-Marie (V)
Saint-Bernard (M)	Saint-Odilon-de-Cranbourne (P)
Saint-Elzéar (M)	Saint-Séverin (P)
Saint-Frédéric (P)	Saint-Victor (M)
Sainte-Hénédine (P)	Scott (M)
Saint-Isidore (M)	Tring-Jonction (VL)
Saint-Joseph-de-Beauce (V)	Vallée-Jonction (M)
Saint-Joseph-des-Érables (M)	

The proposed division of Beauce-Nord would be identical to the current division.

BEAUCE-SUD

48,323 electors (-0.1% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Beauce-Sud would comprise the following municipalities:

Courcelles (M)	Saint-Georges (V)
Lac-Poulin (VL)	Saint-Hilaire-de-Dorset (P)
La Guadeloupe (VL)	Saint-Honoré-de-Shenley (M)
Notre-Dame-des-Pins (P)	Saint-Ludger (M)
Sainte-Aurélie (M)	Saint-Martin (P)
Saint-Benjamin (M)	Saint-Philibert (M)
Saint-Benoît-Labre (M)	Saint-Prosper (M)
Sainte-Clotilde-de-Beauce (M)	Saint-René (P)
Saint-Côme–Linière (M)	Saint-Robert-Bellarmin (M)
Saint-Éphrem-de-Beauce (M)	Saint-Simon-les-Mines (M)
Saint-Évariste-de-Forsyth (M)	Saint-Théophile (M)
Saint-Gédéon-de-Beauce (M)	Saint-Zacharie (M)

The proposed division of Beauce-Sud would be identical to the current division.

BELLECHASSE

43,240 electors (-10.6% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Bellechasse would comprise the following municipalities:

Armagh (M)	Saint-Lazare-de-Bellechasse (M)
Beaumont (M)	Saint-Léon-de-Standon (P)
Honfleur (M)	Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague (M)
Lac-Etchemin (M)	Saint-Luc-de-Bellechasse (M)
La Durantaye (P)	Saint-Magloire (M)

Notre-Dame-Auxiliatrice-de-Buckland (P)	Saint-Malachie (P)
Saint-Anselme (M)	Saint-Michel-de-Bellechasse (M)
Saint-Camille-de-Lellis (P)	Saint-Nazaire-de-Dorchester (P)
Saint-Charles-de-Bellechasse (M)	Saint-Nérée-de-Bellechasse (M)
Sainte-Claire (M)	Saint-Philémon (P)
Saint-Cyprien (P)	Saint-Raphaël (M)
Saint-Damien-de-Buckland (P)	Sainte-Rose-de-Watford (M)
Saint-Gervais (M)	Sainte-Sabine (P)
Saint-Henri (M)	Saint-Vallier (M)
Sainte-Justine (M)	

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Lévis situated in the borough of Desjardins and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Desjardins situated to the south of the autoroute Jean-Lesage (20).

The proposed division of Bellechasse would be identical to the current division.

CHUTES-DE-LA-CHAUDIÈRE

55,765 electors (+ 15.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière would comprise a part of the Ville de Lévis situated in the borough of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Est and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Est situated to the south of the autoroute Jean-Lesage (20).

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Lévis which corresponds to the borough of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Ouest.

The proposed division of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière would be identical to the current division.

CÔTE-DU-SUD

50,426 electors (+4.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Côte-du-Sud would comprise the following municipalities:

Berthier-sur-Mer (M)	Sainte-Félicité (M)
Cap-Saint-Ignace (M)	Saint-François-de-la-Rivière-du-Sud (M)
Kamouraska (M)	Saint-Gabriel-Lalemant (M)
Lac-Frontière (M)	Saint-Germain (P)
La Pocatière (V)	Sainte-Hélène-de-Kamouraska (M)
L'Islet (M)	Saint-Jean-Port-Joli (M)
Mont-Carmel (M)	Saint-Joseph-de-Kamouraska (P)
Montmagny (V)	Saint-Just-de-Bretenières (M)
Notre-Dame-du-Rosaire (M)	Sainte-Louise (P)
Rivière-Ouelle (M)	Sainte-Lucie-de-Beauregard (M)
Saint-Adalbert (M)	Saint-Marcel (M)
Saint-Alexandre-de-Kamouraska (M)	Saint-Omer (M)
Saint-André (M)	Saint-Onésime-d'Ixworth (M)
Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pocatière (P)	Saint-Pacôme (M)
Saint-Antoine-de-l'Isle-aux-Grues (P)	Saint-Pamphile (V)
Sainte-Apolline-de-Patton (P)	Saint-Pascal (V)
Saint-Aubert (M)	Saint-Paul-de-Montminy (M)
Saint-Bruno-de-Kamouraska (M)	Sainte-Perpétue (M)
Saint-Cyrille-de-Lessard (P)	Saint-Philippe-de-Néri (P)
Saint-Damase-de-L'Islet (M)	Saint-Pierre-de-la-Rivière-du-Sud (P)
Saint-Denis-De La Bouteillerie (M)	Saint-Roch-des-Aulnaies (P)
Sainte-Euphémie-sur-Rivière-du-Sud (M)	Tourville (M)
Saint-Fabien-de-Panet (P)	

This division would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Petit-Lac-Sainte-Anne	Picard

The proposed division of Côte-du-Sud would be identical to the current division.

LÉVIS

47,004 electors (-2.9% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Lévis would comprise a part of the Ville de Lévis situated in the borough of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Est and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Est situated to the north of the autoroute Jean-Lesage (20).

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Lévis situated in the borough of Desjardins and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Desjardins situated to the north of the autoroute Jean-Lesage (20).

The proposed division of Lévis would be identical to the current division.

LOTBINIÈRE-FRONTENAC

54,506 electors (+12.6% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Lotbinière-Frontenac would comprise the following municipalities:

Adstock (M)	Saint-Édouard-de-Lotbinière (P)
Dosquet (M)	Saint-Flavien (M)
East Broughton (M)	Saint-Fortunat (M)
Irlande (M)	Saint-Gilles (P)
Kinnear's Mills (M)	Saint-Jacques-de-Leeds (M)
Laurier-Station (VL)	Saint-Jacques-le-Majeur-de-Wolfestown (P)
Leclercville (M)	Saint-Janvier-de-Joly (M)
Lotbinière (M)	Saint-Jean-de-Brébeuf (M)
Notre-Dame-du-Sacré-Coeur-d'Issoudun (P)	Saint-Joseph-de-Coleraine (M)
Sacré-Cœur-de-Jésus (P)	Saint-Julien (M)
Saint-Adrien-d'Irlande (M)	Saint-Narcisse-de-Beaurivage (P)

Saint-Agapit (M)	Saint-Patrice-de-Beaurivage (M)
Sainte-Agathe-de-Lotbinière (M)	Saint-Pierre-de-Broughton (M)
Saint-Antoine-de-Tilly (M)	Saint-Sylvestre (M)
Saint-Apollinaire (M)	Thetford Mines (V)
Sainte-Croix (M)	Val-Alain (M)

The proposed division of Lotbinière-Frontenac would be identical to the current division.

2.4.5 CÔTE-NORD

1) Portrait of the situation

The current electoral divisions of the Côte-Nord region are as follows:

	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
Current electoral divisions (2011)	**Number**	**Deviation***
Duplessis	38,604	-20.2%
René-Lévesque	**34,197**	**-29.3%**
Provincial average	*48,387*	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	*36,290*	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	*60,484*	-

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

The Côte-Nord region covers an area of over 300,000 square kilometres and encompasses nearly 20% of the territory of Québec, which makes it the second most important region in the province in terms of land mass, after the Nord-du-Québec region. Its population is mostly spread along the fleuve Saint-Laurent coastal strip and is mainly concentrated in the towns of Sept-Îles and Baie-Comeau.

The Côte-Nord region comprises two electoral divisions. Since the last revision of the electoral map, the number of electors has increased by 2.5%. This growth rate is below the 7.0% recorded for Québec as a whole during the same period. According to the demographic forecast of the Institut de la statistique du Québec, the region will see low population decline in the years to come.

Since the last revision of the electoral map, the number of electors in the Duplessis electoral division increased by 5.3%, a growth rate below that of the province for the same period. This electoral division includes the RCMs with the highest population growth rate in the region, i.e. Sept-Rivières and Caniapiscau. The Duplessis electoral division's deviation from the provincial average is currently -20.2%. The recent evolution of the electoral division indicates that this deviation should remain stable in the years to come.

For its part, the René-Lévesque electoral division has a total number of electors under the minimum limit permitted by the Election Act and has an exceptional deviation of -29.3%. Since 2007, the population of this electoral division has remained almost unchanged, with a growth rate of -0.4%. The relative stability in the number of electors in this division should serve to reinforce its exceptional situation, i.e. below the minimum limit permitted by the Election Act.

2) Reasons for maintaining the delimitation

Although the Côte-Nord region's two electoral divisions have a deficit with regard to their number of electors, there are no planned modifications for these divisions.

First of all, although it has a negative deviation of -20.2% from the provincial average, the Duplessis electoral division is not in a critical situation, and its deviation from the average should not reach the minimum limit for the number of electors permitted by the Election Act in the near future.

As for the René-Lévesque electoral division, which derogates from the numerical criterion established by the Election Act, with an exceptional deviation of -29.3%, the correction of its exceptional situation is problematic on several levels. In point of fact, it is not possible to expand this electoral division by way of the Duplessis division without the latter falling into an exceptional negative situation, and without the territories of the Ville de Port-Cartier and the Sept-Rivières RMC being separated. Moreover, an expansion to the west towards the Charlevoix and Saguenay areas would not respect the natural communities in place. In addition, such an expansion would mean reaching the rivière Saguenay, which represents a significant physical barrier and an important administrative boundary between the Capitale Nationale, Côte-Nord and Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean regions. Furthermore, merging the Duplessis and René-Lévesque electoral divisions is not feasible given the disproportionate number of electors that this new division would include (72,801). Finally, the large area and low population density of the René-Lévesque division are arguments for maintaining its current boundaries.

Considering these elements, the Commission considers that the boundaries of the Côte-Nord electoral divisions must not be changed.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

DUPLESSIS

38,604 electors (-20.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Duplessis would comprise the following municipalities:

Aguanish (M)	L'Île-d'Anticosti (M)
Baie-Johan-Beetz (M)	Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan (M)
Blanc-Sablon (M)	Natashquan (CT)
Bonne-Espérance (M)	Port-Cartier (V)
Côte-Nord-du-Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent (M)	Rivière-au-Tonnerre (M)
Fermont (V)	Rivière-Saint-Jean (M)
Gros-Mécatina (M)	Saint-Augustin (M)
Havre-Saint-Pierre (M)	Schefferville (V)
Kawawachikamach (VK)	Sept-Îles (V)

This division would also comprise the reserved land of Kawawachikamach, the Indian settlement of Pakuashipi, and the following Indian reserves:

Lac-John	Mingan
La Romaine	Natashquan
Maliotenam	Uashat
Matimekosh	

It would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Caniapiscau	Lac-Walker
Lac-Jérôme	Petit-Mécatina
Lac-Juillet	Rivière-Mouchalagane
Lac-Vacher	Rivière-Nipissis

Finally, it would comprise the part of the unorganized territory of Rivière-Koksoak included between 55°00' and 55°20' north latitude, 67°10' west longitude and the boundary of Québec.

The proposed division of Duplessis would be identical to the current division.

RENÉ-LÉVESQUE

34,197 electors (-29.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of René-Lévesque would comprise the following municipalities:

Baie-Comeau (V)	Les Escoumins (M)
Baie-Trinité (VL)	Longue-Rive (M)
Chute-aux-Outardes (VL)	Pointe-aux-Outardes (VL)
Colombier (M)	Pointe-Lebel (VL)
Forestville (V)	Portneuf-sur-Mer (M)
Franquelin (M)	Ragueneau (P)
Godbout (VL)	Sacré-Coeur (M)
Les Bergeronnes (M)	Tadoussac (VL)

This division would also comprise the following Indian reserves:

Essipit	Pessamit

It would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Lac-au-Brochet	Rivière-aux-Outardes

The proposed division of René-Lévesque would be identical to the current division.

2.4.6 ESTRIE–CENTRE-DU-QUÉBEC

1) Portrait of the situation

The current electoral divisions of the Estrie–Centre-du-Québec region are as follows:

	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
Current electoral divisions (2011)	**Number**	**Deviation***
Arthabaska	59,568	+23.1%
Drummond–Bois-Francs	50,305	+4.0%
Johnson	57,632	+19.1%
Mégantic	38,687	-20.0%
Nicolet-Bécancour	39,562	-18.2%
Orford	41,517	-14.2%
Richmond	58,637	+21.2%
Saint-François	56,289	+16.3%
Sherbrooke	49,406	+2.1%
Provincial average	***48,387***	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	***36,290***	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	***60,484***	-

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

The Estrie–Centre-du-Québec region is comprised of nine electoral divisions with five focal urban hubs, namely the towns of Sherbrooke, Drummondville, Victoriaville, Magog and Bécancour, where 53.8% of the region's electoral population resides.

Since 2007, every division of the Estrie–Centre-du-Québec region has witnessed an increase in its number of electors. In total, the region's electoral population has increased by 6.8%, which is similar to the 7.0% recorded for the entire province during the same period. According to the demographic forecast of the Institut de la statistique du Québec, the population of the Estrie and Centre-du-Québec regions should experience a slightly slower population growth rate than that of Québec as a whole in the years to come.

Within the Estrie–Centre-du-Québec region, four electoral divisions saw an increase in their electoral population that exceeded the provincial rate, while five divisions had a growth rate lower than it. Among the divisions with a growth rate exceeding that for Québec as a whole, Orford and Richmond saw the most important increases, with 11.0% and 10.1% respectively. The increase in the number of electors was particularly notable in the Ville de Sherbrooke's Rock Forest–Saint-Élie–Deauville borough, which is part of the Richmond electoral division. The divisions of Johnson and Arthabaska follow closely behind, with growth rates of 8.8% and 8.0% respectively.

The other five electoral divisions, namely Drummond–Bois-Francs, Mégantic, Nicolet-Bécancour, Saint-François and Sherbrooke, registered electoral population growth rates between 2.1% and 6.7%, which are below the provincial rate.

Currently, none of the Estrie–Centre-du-Québec region's electoral divisions are in an exceptional situation with regard to the numerical criterion established by the Election Act. Nonetheless, considering the sustained increase of its electoral population and its +21.2% deviation from the provincial average, the Richmond electoral division merits particular attention. It could reach the maximum limit for the number of electors permitted by the Election Act if no changes are made.

In the Arthabaska electoral division, which has a +23.1% deviation from the provincial average, the recent rate of increase in the number of electors indicates that it will most likely respect the numerical criterion established by the Election Act in the years to come.

2) Delimitation proposal

The delimitation proposal includes modifications to the boundaries of two out of the nine electoral divisions of the Estrie–Centre-du-Québec region. The boundary between the divisions of Orford and Richmond would be changed in order to reduce the number of electors of the division of Richmond.

To do this, the delimitation proposal recommends the transfer of the municipalities of Maricourt and Racine, as well as Canton de Valcourt and Ville de Valcourt, from the division of Richmond to the division of Orford. This change is designed to group the seven municipalities of the greater Valcourt sector, which is part of the RCM of Val-Saint-François, into the electoral division of Orford. The deviation of the electoral division of Richmond from the provincial average would consequently be reduced to +13.0% and that of the division of Orford to -6.0%.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
Proposed electoral divisions	**Number**	**Deviation***
Arthabaska	59,568	+23.1%
Drummond–Bois-Francs	50,305	+4.0%
Johnson	57,632	+19.1%
Mégantic	38,687	-20.0%
Nicolet-Bécancour	39,562	-18.2%
Orford	45,482	-6.0%
Richmond	54,672	+13.0%
Saint-François	56,289	+16.3%
Sherbrooke	49,406	+2.1%
Provincial average	***48,387***	
Minimum limit (-25%)	***36,290***	
Maximum limit (+25%)	***60,484***	

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

ARTHABASKA

59,568 electors (+23.1% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Arthabaska would comprise the following municipalities:

Inverness (M)	Saint-Louis-de-Blandford (M)
Laurierville (M)	Saint-Norbert-d'Arthabaska (M)
Lyster (M)	Saint-Pierre-Baptiste (P)
Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes (P)	Saint-Rosaire (P)
Plessisville (P)	Sainte-Sophie-d'Halifax (M)
Plessisville (V)	Saint-Valère (M)
Princeville (V)	Victoriaville (V)
Saint-Christophe-d'Arthabaska (P)	Villeroy (M)
Saint-Ferdinand (M)	

The proposed division of Arthabaska would be identical to the current division.

DRUMMOND—BOIS-FRANCS

50,305 electors (+4.0% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Drummond–Bois-Francs would comprise the following municipalities:

Chesterville (M)	Saint-Félix-de-Kingsey (M)
Ham-Nord (CT)	Sainte-Hélène-de-Chester (M)
Kingsey Falls (V)	Saint-Lucien (M)
Notre-Dame-de-Ham (M)	Saints-Martyrs-Canadiens (P)
Notre-Dame-du-Bon-Conseil (P)	Saint-Rémi-de-Tingwick (M)
Notre-Dame-du-Bon-Conseil (VL)	Saint-Samuel (M)
Saint-Albert (M)	Sainte-Séraphine (P)
Sainte-Clotilde-de-Horton (M)	Tingwick (M)
Saint-Cyrille-de-Wendover (M)	Warwick (V)
Sainte-Élizabeth-de-Warwick (M)	

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Drummondville situated to the east of the Boulevard Saint-Joseph (Route 143).

The proposed division of Drummond–Bois-Francs would be identical to the current division.

JOHNSON

57,632 electors (+ 19.1% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Johnson would comprise the following municipalities:

Acton Vale (V)	Saint-Eugène (M)
Béthanie (M)	Saint-Germain-de-Grantham (M)
Durham-Sud (M)	Sainte-Hélène-de-Bagot (M)
L'Avenir (M)	Saint-Joachim-de-Shefford (M)
Lefebvre (M)	Saint-Majorique-de-Grantham (P)
Roxton (CT)	Saint-Nazaire-d'Acton (P)

Roxton Falls (VL)	Saint-Théodore-d'Acton (M)
Roxton Pond (M)	Saint-Valérien-de-Milton (M)
Sainte-Cécile-de-Milton (M)	Upton (M)
Sainte-Christine (P)	Wickham (M)
Saint-Edmond-de-Grantham (P)	

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Drummondville situated to the west of the Boulevard Saint-Joseph (Route 143).

The proposed division of Johnson would be identical to the current division.

MÉGANTIC

38,687 electors (-20.0% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Mégantic would comprise the following municipalities:

Ascot Corner (M)	Milan (M)
Audet (M)	Nantes (M)
Beaulac-Garthby (M)	Newport (M)
Bury (M)	Notre-Dame-des-Bois (M)
Chartierville (M)	Piopolis (M)
Cookshire-Eaton (V)	Saint-Augustin-de-Woburn (P)
Disraeli (P)	Sainte-Cécile-de-Whitton (M)
Disraeli (V)	Saint-Isidore-de-Clifton (M)
Dudswell (M)	Sainte-Praxède (P)
East Angus (V)	Saint-Romain (M)
Frontenac (M)	Saint-Sébastien (M)
Hampden (CT)	Scotstown (V)
Lac-Drolet (M)	Stoke (M)
Lac-Mégantic (V)	Stornoway (M)

Lambton (M)	Stratford (CT)
La Patrie (M)	Val-Racine (P)
Lingwick (CT)	Weedon (M)
Marston (CT)	Westbury (CT)

The proposed division of Mégantic would be identical to the current division.

NICOLET-BÉCANCOUR

39,562 electors (-18.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Nicolet-Bécancour would comprise the following municipalities:

Aston-Jonction (M)	Saint-Célestin (M)
Baie-du-Febvre (M)	Saint-Célestin (VL)
Bécancour (V)	Saint-Elphège (P)
Daveluyville (V)	Sainte-Eulalie (M)
Deschaillons-sur-Saint-Laurent (M)	Saint-François-du-Lac (M)
Fortierville (M)	Sainte-Françoise (M)
Grand-Saint-Esprit (M)	Saint-Guillaume (M)
La Visitation-de-Yamaska (M)	Saint-Léonard-d'Aston (M)
Lemieux (M)	Sainte-Marie-de-Blandford (M)
Maddington (CT)	Sainte-Monique (M)
Manseau (M)	Sainte-Perpétue (P)
Nicolet (V)	Saint-Pie-de-Guire (P)
Parisville (P)	Saint-Pierre-les-Becquets (M)
Pierreville (M)	Sainte-Sophie-de-Lévrard (P)
Sainte-Anne-du-Sault (M)	Saint-Sylvère (M)
Saint-Bonaventure (M)	Saint-Wenceslas (M)

Sainte-Brigitte-des-Saults (P)	Saint-Zéphirin-de-Courval (P)
Sainte-Cécile-de-Lévrard (P)	

It would also comprise the following Indian reserves:

Odanak	Wôlinak

The proposed division of Nicolet-Bécancour would be identical to the current division.

ORFORD

45,482 electors (-6.0% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Orford would comprise the following municipalities:

Austin (M)	Orford (CT)
Ayer's Cliff (VL)	Potton (CT)
Bolton-Est (M)	Racine (M)
Bonsecours (M)	Sainte-Anne-de-la-Rochelle (M)
Eastman (M)	Saint-Benoît-du-Lac (M)
Hatley (CT)	Sainte-Catherine-de-Hatley (M)
Hatley (M)	Saint-Étienne-de-Bolton (M)
Lawrenceville (VL)	Stanstead (CT)
Magog (V)	Stanstead (V)
Maricourt (M)	Stukely-Sud (VL)
North Hatley (VL)	Valcourt (CT)
Ogden (M)	Valcourt (V)

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Orford (41,517 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Richmond (3,965 electors) which includes the following municipalities: Maricourt (M), Racine (M), Valcourt (CT) and Valcourt (V)	None

RICHMOND

54,672 electors (+13.0% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Richmond would comprise the following municipalities:

Asbestos (V)	Saint-Claude (M)
Cleveland (CT)	Saint-Denis-de-Brompton (M)
Danville (V)	Saint-François-Xavier-de-Brompton (M)
Ham-Sud (M)	Saint-Georges-de-Windsor (M)
Kingsbury (VL)	Ulverton (M)
Melbourne (CT)	Val-Joli (M)
Richmond (V)	Windsor (V)
Saint-Adrien (M)	Wotton (M)
Saint-Camille (CT)	

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Sherbrooke which corresponds to the borough of Rock Forest–Saint-Élie–Deauville.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Richmond (58,637 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
None	Part of the current division of Richmond (3,965 electors) which includes the following municipalities: Maricourt (M), Racine (M), Valcourt (CT) and Valcourt (V)

SAINT-FRANÇOIS

56,289 electors (+16.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Saint-François would comprise the following municipalities:

Barnston-Ouest (M)	Sainte-Edwidge-de-Clifton (CT)
Coaticook (V)	Saint-Herménégilde (M)
Compton (M)	Saint-Malo (M)
Dixville (M)	Saint-Venant-de-Paquette (M)
East Hereford (M)	Stanstead-Est (M)
Martinville (M)	Waterville (V)

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Sherbrooke which corresponds to the boroughs of Brompton, Fleurimont and Lennoxville.

The proposed division of Saint-François would be identical to the current division.

SHERBROOKE

49,406 electors (+2.1% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Sherbrooke would comprise a part of the Ville de Sherbrooke which corresponds to the boroughs of Jacques-Cartier and Mont-Bellevue.

The proposed division of Sherbrooke would be identical to the current division.

2.4.7 GASPÉSIE—ÎLES-DE-LA-MADELEINE

1) Portrait of the situation

The current electoral divisions of the Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine region are as follows:

	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
Current electoral divisions (2011)	**Number**	**Deviation***
Bonaventure	**35,995**	**-25.6%**
Gaspé	**30,593**	**-36.8%**
Îles-de-la-Madeleine	**10,767**	**-77.7%**
Provincial average	*48,387*	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	*36,290*	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	*60,484*	-

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

Gaspésie

The Gaspésie region comprises two electoral divisions, namely the divisions of Bonaventure and Gaspé. In this region, which accounts for 1.1% of Québec's electors, the electoral population has grown modestly in recent years. In fact, since 2007, the number of electors in Gaspésie has increased by only 0.3% compared with Québec's overall growth rate of 7.0%. According to the demographic forecast of the Institut de la statistique du Québec, the region should experience a population decline in the years to come.

According to the reference data, both divisions of the Gaspésie region are currently in an exceptional situation, derogating from the number of electors permitted. In point of fact, the division of Bonaventure presents an exceptional negative deviation of -25.6%, while the division of Gaspé presents an exceptional deviation of -36.8%.

It is noteworthy that, since 2007, the electoral population of the division of Bonaventure has grown by 1.8%, while that of Gaspé has dwindled by 1.5%.

Îles-de-la-Madeleine

The electoral division of Îles-de-la-Madeleine comprises 10,767 electors. It presents a deviation from the provincial average of -77.7%. It should be noted that the Commission has no jurisdiction over the delimitation of this electoral division since its status is specified under the Election Act.

2) Reasons for maintaining the delimitation

The reasons that led to the delimitation of the electoral divisions of the Gaspésie region upon completion of the electoral map of 2011 still correspond to the regional realities of today and are therefore still valid.

It is noteworthy that due to the geographical location of the division of Bonaventure, namely in the far southeast corner of the Gaspé Peninsula, the increase in its number of electors would require extending its territory to the west. However, such a change would establish an electoral division of considerable size. Furthermore, it would involve including a certain number of municipalities from the RCM of La Matapédia in the electoral division of Bonaventure. However, during public hearings held as part of the 2011 electoral division delimitation process, representatives from the RCM of Avignon clearly expressed their disagreement regarding a proposal by the Commission that would combine, within the same division, the municipalities of the RCM of Avignon and those of the RCMs of La Matapédia and La Matanie, due to their attachment to the Baie-des-Chaleurs. Such a solution would also encroach upon the administrative boundary between the Bas-Saint-Laurent and the Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine regions. It would split the natural community situated to the south of the electoral division of Matane-Matapédia. Finally, merging the divisions of Bonaventure and Gaspé was not envisioned since the resulting electoral division would comprise a number of electors (66,588) exceeding the maximum limit permitted under the Election Act and present an exceptional positive deviation of +37.6%.

Consequently, the Commission considers that the exceptional deviation of the electoral division of Bonaventure is justified.

The case of the electoral division of Gaspé, which obtained an exceptional status from the Commission in 2011, is similar to that of the division of Bonaventure. Its location in the far eastern corner of the Gaspé Peninsula means that the only way to add electors would be to expand it by moving its western boundary to the Ville de Matane. However, such a change would entail dividing the inhabited territories on the outskirts of the city. Moreover, the distances to travel in such a division would be significant. Finally, merging the divisions of Bonaventure and Gaspé was not considered since these two electoral divisions comprise 66,588 electors. This number exceeds the maximum limit permitted under the Election Act and presents a deviation of +37.6% from the provincial average.

The Commission therefore considers that the exceptional status of the electoral division of Gaspé remains justified.

For all these reasons, the Commission considers that the delimitation of the divisions in the Gaspésie region must not be changed.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

BONAVENTURE

35,995 electors (-25.6% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Bonaventure would comprise the following municipalities:

Bonaventure (V)	Nouvelle (M)
Caplan (M)	Paspébiac (V)
Carleton-sur-Mer (V)	Pointe-à-la-Croix (M)
Cascapédia–Saint-Jules (M)	Port-Daniel–Gascons (M)
Chandler (V)	Ristigouche-Partie-Sud-Est (CT)
Escuminac (M)	Saint-Alexis-de-Matapédia (M)
Hope (CT)	Saint-Alphonse (M)
Hope Town (M)	Saint-André-de-Restigouche (M)
L'Ascension-de-Patapédia (M)	Saint-Elzéar (M)
Maria (M)	Saint-François-d'Assise (M)
Matapédia (M)	Saint-Godefroi (CT)
New Carlisle (M)	Saint-Siméon (P)
New Richmond (V)	Shigawake (M)

This division would also comprise the following Indian reserves:

Gesgapegiag	Listuguj

It would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Rivière-Bonaventure	Ruisseau-Ferguson
Rivière-Nouvelle	

The proposed division of Bonaventure would be identical to the current division.

GASPÉ

30,593 electors (-36.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Gaspé would comprise the following municipalities:

Cap-Chat (V)	Murdochville (V)
Cloridorme (CT)	Percé (V)
Gaspé (V)	Petite-Vallée (M)
Grande-Rivière (V)	Rivière-à-Claude (M)
Grande-Vallée (M)	Sainte-Anne-des-Monts (V)
La Martre (M)	Sainte-Madeleine-de-la-Rivière-Madeleine (M)
Marsoui (VL)	Saint-Maxime-du-Mont-Louis (M)
Mont-Saint-Pierre (VL)	Sainte-Thérèse-de-Gaspé (M)

This division would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Collines-du-Basque	Mont-Alexandre
Coulée-des-Adolphe	Rivière-Saint-Jean
Mont-Albert	

The proposed division of Gaspé would be identical to the current division.

ÎLES-DE-LA-MADELEINE

10,767 electors (-77.7% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Îles-de-la-Madeleine would comprise the following municipalities:

Grosse-Île (M)	Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine (M)

The electoral division of Îles-de-la-Madeleine is defined in the Election Act.

2.4.8 ÎLE-DE-MONTRÉAL

1) Portrait of the situation

The current electoral divisions of the Île-de-Montréal region are as follows:

	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
Current electoral divisions (2011)	**Number**	**Deviation***
Acadie	50,001	+3.3%
Anjou–Louis-Riel	44,029	-9.0%
Bourassa-Sauvé	48,536	+0.3%
Bourget	49,651	+2.6%
Crémazie	47,038	-2.8%
D'Arcy-McGee	41,166	-14.9%
Gouin	43,953	-9.2%
Hochelaga-Maisonneuve	41,736	-13.7%
Jacques-Cartier	44,642	-7.7%
Jeanne-Mance–Viger	49,814	+2.9%
LaFontaine	41,876	-13.5%
Laurier-Dorion	47,515	-1.8%
Marguerite-Bourgeoys	53,016	+9.6%
Marquette	46,560	-3.8%
Mercier	39,826	-17.7%
Mont-Royal	43,975	-9.1%
Nelligan	58,435	+20.8%
Notre-Dame-de-Grâce	40,663	-16.0%
Outremont	39,526	-18.3%
Pointe-aux-Trembles	40,999	-15.3%
Robert-Baldwin	55,318	+14.3%
Rosemont	52,163	+7.8%
Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne	56,561	+16.9%
Saint-Laurent	55,885	+15.5%
Sainte-Marie–Saint-Jacques	42,729	-11.7%

	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
Current electoral divisions (2011)	**Number**	**Deviation***
Verdun	49,052	+1.4%
Viau	41,750	-13.7%
Westmount–Saint-Louis	39,850	-17.6%
Provincial average	***48,387***	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	***36,290***	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	***60,484***	-

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

The Île-de-Montréal region is divided into 28 electoral divisions. It comprises 16 municipalities, including the Ville de Montréal and its 19 boroughs, which form the Greater Montréal region. With an electoral population of over 1.3 million electors, which is equivalent to 21.6% of the electoral population of Québec, it represents the most populous region in the province.

Based on the current electoral division delimitation, none of the 28 divisions of the Île-de-Montréal region is currently in an exceptional situation with regard to the number of electors, or likely to find itself in such a situation. However, since the last revision of the electoral map, the number of electors of the Île-de-Montréal region has grown at a significantly slower rate than that of the province. It increased by 3.2% from 2007 to 2014, while Québec posted a rate of 7.0%. This has reduced the electoral weight of the Île-de-Montréal region within Québec as a whole, so that it is now lower than the region's number of electoral divisions.

From 2007 to 2014, only four electoral divisions recorded growth in their electoral population that was greater than or equal to that of all of Québec, namely the divisions of Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne, Saint-Laurent, Marquette, and Nelligan. During this period, the division of Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne saw its number of electors grow more rapidly than that of the province, with an increase of 10.3%. This considerable growth was in large part due to urban re-development projects recently completed on this division's territory. The division of Saint-Laurent, showing an increase of 9.3% in its electoral population, also presented a higher growth rate than the provincial rate of 7.0%. There again, major residential projects spurred this division's growth during the period. Finally, the divisions of Marquette and Nelligan experienced a slightly more rapid growth rate than did Québec as a whole, with their number of electors growing at a rate of 7.7% and 7.6% respectively.

In the other 24 electoral divisions of the Île-de-Montréal region, growth rates in the number of electors were below the provincial rate. Five of them even saw a decrease in their numbers. Among them, the divisions of Mercier and Anjou–Louis-Riel experienced the sharpest decline. In fact, the electoral population of both of these divisions has fallen by 1.5% since 2007. The electoral divisions of Bourassa-Sauvé, Outremont and Viau are the other divisions that posted a decline in their number of electors during this period.

Considering the relative decline of the electoral weight of the Île-de-Montréal region within Québec as a whole, 17 of its 28 divisions now have a number of electors lower than the Québec average. Among them, the least populous are, in order, the divisions of Outremont, Mercier, Westmount–Saint-Louis, Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, Pointe-aux-Trembles and D'Arcy-McGee. These divisions post deviations from the provincial average that vary from -18.3 to -14.9%. Two of the divisions, namely those of Outremont and Mercier, saw their electoral population decline from 2007 to 2014. The other four divisions experienced very slight growth in their number of electors, with the exception of the division of Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, which posted a growth rate of 4.2%.

2) Delimitation proposal

The delimitation proposal provides for the withdrawal of an electoral division from the Île-de-Montréal region in order for the number of its divisions to better correspond to its electoral weight in Québec. The withdrawal would be in a sector having a concentration of divisions with a low number of electors. It would also balance the number of electors per electoral division and ensure that the divisions better respect administrative boundaries, particularly those of the boroughs.

The first proposed change is to enlarge the division of Notre-Dame-de-Grâce with territory from the division of D'Arcy-McGee. The boundary between these two divisions would thus be moved to match that of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce and, accordingly, those of the cities of Côte-Saint-Luc and Hampstead. This change would increase the number of electors in the division of Notre-Dame-de-Grâce and bring its deviation from the provincial average to -1.2%.

Next, the delimitation proposal suggests moving the boundary of the division of D'Arcy-McGee inside the territories of the current divisions of Mont-Royal and Outremont. In all, the changes made to the division of D'Arcy-McGee would significantly increase its number of electors, bringing its deviation from the provincial average to +14.9%.

Another proposed change is to enlarge the division of Mercier in order to increase its number of electors. This would be done by having the boundary that it shares with the current division of Outremont match the boundaries of the boroughs of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal and Outremont. It would lead to a deviation from the provincial average of -5.4% for the division of Mercier.

Furthermore, the Commission proposes to combine most of the current division of Outremont, which includes the entire territory of the borough of Outremont as well as a part of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, with the division of Mont-Royal. This electoral division would be called "Mont-Royal–Outremont." It would present a deviation from the provincial average of +15.7%.

Another proposed change is to increase the number of electors in the division of Westmount–Saint-Louis, by enlarging it with territory from the division of Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne, one of the most populous divisions of the Île-de-Montréal region. To do that, a part of the latter division, which currently encompasses a portion of the borough of Ville-Marie, would be included with the division of Westmount–Saint-Louis. This change would establish the electoral division of Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne whose territory would correspond to that of the borough of Le Sud-Ouest.

Finally, the delimitation proposal suggests changing the boundary between the divisions of Crémazie and Bourassa-Sauvé so that the territory of the latter corresponds to that of the borough of Montréal-Nord. It would lead to deviations from the provincial average of -13.2% for the division of Crémazie and +10.7% for that of Bourassa-Sauvé.

Section 2.3 contains information on the criteria that guided the Commission in choosing the new toponyms proposed.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
Proposed electoral divisions	**Number**	**Deviation***
Acadie	50,001	+3.3%
Anjou–Louis-Riel	44,029	-9.0%
Bourassa-Sauvé	53,579	+10.7%
Bourget	49,651	+2.6%
Crémazie	41,995	-13.2%
D'Arcy-McGee	55,617	+14.9%
Gouin	43,953	-9.2%
Hochelaga-Maisonneuve	41,736	-13.7%
Jacques-Cartier	44,642	-7.7%
Jeanne-Mance–Viger	49,814	+2.9%
LaFontaine	41,876	-13.5%
Laurier-Dorion	47,515	-1.8%
Marguerite-Bourgeoys	53,016	+9.6%
Marquette	46,560	-3.8%
Mercier	45,766	-5.4%
Mont-Royal–Outremont	55,989	+15.7%
Nelligan	58,435	+20.8%
Notre-Dame-de-Grâce	47,784	-1.2%
Pointe-aux-Trembles	40,999	-15.3%
Robert-Baldwin	55,318	+14.3%
Rosemont	52,163	+7.8%
Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne	52,967	+9.5%

	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
Proposed electoral divisions	**Number**	**Deviation***
Saint-Laurent	55,885	+15.5%
Sainte-Marie–Saint-Jacques	42,729	-11.7%
Verdun	49,052	+1.4%
Viau	41,750	-13.7%
Westmount–Saint-Louis	43,444	-10.2%
Provincial average	***48,387***	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	***36,290***	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	***60,484***	-

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

ACADIE

50,001 electors (+3.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Acadie would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Ahuntsic-Cartierville and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Ahuntsic-Cartierville situated between the autoroute des Laurentides (15) and the boulevard Saint-Laurent and the extension of this boulevard.

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Saint-Laurent and bounded as follows: the avenue O'Brien, the boundary of the borough of Saint-Laurent, the avenue Sainte-Croix and the boulevard de la Côte-Vertu.

The proposed division of Acadie would be identical to the current division.

ANJOU—LOUIS-RIEL

44,029 electors (-9.0% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Anjou–Louis-Riel would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal which corresponds to the borough of Anjou.

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Mercier–Hochelaga-Maisonneuve and bounded as follows: the autoroute Transcanadienne (25), the rue Sherbrooke Est and the boundary of the borough of Mercier–Hochelaga-Maisonneuve.

The proposed division of Anjou–Louis-Riel would be identical to the current division.

BOURASSA-SAUVÉ

53,579 electors (+ 10.7% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Bourassa-Sauvé would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal which corresponds to the borough of Montréal-Nord.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Bourassa-Sauvé (48,536 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Crémazie (5,043 electors) situated in the borough of Montréal-Nord and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Montréal-Nord in the rivière des Prairies including the île du Cheval de Terre, the boulevards Pie-IX, Henri-Bourassa and Saint-Michel and the boundary of the borough of Montréal-Nord	None

BOURGET

49,651 electors (+ 2.6% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Bourget would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Mercier–Hochelaga-Maisonneuve and bounded as follows: the autoroute Transcanadienne (25), the boundary of the borough of Mercier–Hochelaga-Maisonneuve, the limit of the Ville de Montréal in the fleuve Saint-Laurent, the extension of the railway line of the Canadian National Railway Company, this railway line and its extension and the rue Sherbrooke Est.

The proposed division of Bourget would be identical to the current division.

CRÉMAZIE

41,995 electors (- 13.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Crémazie would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Ahuntsic-Cartierville and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Ahuntsic-Cartierville located to the northeast of the boulevard Saint-Laurent and of its extension, including the île de la Visitation.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Crémazie (47,038 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
None	Part of the current division of Crémazie (5,043 electors) situated in the borough of Montréal-Nord and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Montréal-Nord in the rivière des Prairies including the île du Cheval de Terre, the boulevards Pie-IX, Henri-Bourassa and Saint-Michel and the boundary of the borough of Montréal-Nord

D'ARCY-McGEE

55,617 electors (+ 14.9% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of D'Arcy-McGee would comprise the following municipalities:

Côte-Saint-Luc (V)	Hampstead (V)

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce and bounded as follows: the chemin de la Côte-des-Neiges, the boulevard Édouard-Montpetit, the avenue Victoria, the chemin Queen-Mary, the rue Cedar Crescent, a straight line passing to the north of the site located at 4865 of the rue Cedar Crescent, the boundary of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, the chemin de la Côte-Saint-Luc, the boundary of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce and the railway line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company that crosses the avenue Victoria.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of D'Arcy-McGee (41,166 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Mont-Royal (12,641 electors) situated in the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce and bounded as follows: the chemin de la Côte-des-Neiges and the chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine, the autoroute Décarie (15) and the railway line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company that crosses the avenue Victoria	Part of the current division of D'Arcy-McGee (7,121 electors) situated in the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce and the avenue Fielding

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Outremont (8,931 electors) situated in the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce and bounded as follows: the chemin de la Côte-des-Neiges, the boulevard Édouard-Montpetit, the avenue Victoria, the chemin Queen-Mary, the rue Cedar Crescent, a straight line passing to the north of the site located at 4865 of this street, the boundary of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, the chemin de la Côte-Saint-Luc, the autoroute Décarie (15) and the chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine	

GOUIN

43,953 electors (-9.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Gouin would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Rosemont–La Petite-Patrie and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Rosemont–La Petite-Patrie, the 6e Avenue and the rue Masson.

The proposed division of Gouin would be identical to the current division.

HOCHELAGA-MAISONNEUVE

41,736 electors (-13.7% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Hochelaga-Maisonneuve would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Mercier–Hochelaga-Maisonneuve and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Mercier–Hochelaga-Maisonneuve situated to the southwest of the railway line of the Canadian National Railway Company and of its northwest and southeast extensions.

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal and bounded as follows: the rue Rachel Est, the boundary of the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal and the rue Frontenac.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Rosemont–La Petite-Patrie and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Rosemont–La Petite-Patrie situated to the east of the rue Rachel Est.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Ville-Marie and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Ville-Marie situated to the northeast of the rue Frontenac and of the extension of this street.

The proposed division of Hochelaga-Maisonneuve would be identical to the current division.

JACQUES-CARTIER

44,642 electors (-7.7% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Jacques-Cartier would comprise the following municipalities:

Baie-D'Urfé (V)	Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue (V)
Beaconsfield (V)	Senneville (VL)
Pointe-Claire (V)	

The proposed division of Jacques-Cartier would be identical to the current division.

JEANNE-MANCE–VIGER

49,814 electors (+2.9% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Jeanne-Mance–Viger would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal which corresponds to the borough of Saint-Léonard.

The proposed division of Jeanne-Mance–Viger would be identical to the current division.

LAFONTAINE

41,876 electors (-13.5% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of La Fontaine would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Rivière-des-Prairies–Pointe-aux-Trembles and bounded as follows: the rivière des Prairies including the île Boutin, the île Rochon, the île Lapierre and the île Gagné, the autoroute Félix-Leclerc (40), the boulevard Henri-Bourassa and the boundary of the borough of Rivière-des-Prairies–Pointe-aux-Trembles.

The proposed division of LaFontaine would be identical to the current division.

LAURIER-DORION

47,515 electors (-1.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Laurier-Dorion would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Villeray–Saint-Michel–Parc-Extension and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Villeray–Saint-Michel–Parc-Extension situated to the southwest of the avenue Papineau.

The proposed division of Laurier-Dorion would be identical to the current division.

MARGUERITE-BOURGEOYS

53,016 electors (+9.6% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Marguerite-Bourgeoys would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal which corresponds to the borough of LaSalle including the île Rock, the île aux Chèvres, the île aux Hérons and the île des Sept Sœurs.

The proposed division of Marguerite-Bourgeoys would be identical to the current division.

MARQUETTE

46,560 electors (-3.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Marquette would comprise the following municipalities:

Dorval (V)	L'Île-Dorval (V)

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal which corresponds to the borough of Lachine.

The proposed division of Marquette would be identical to the current division.

MERCIER

45,766 electors (-5.4% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Mercier would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal, the rue Rachel Est and the rue Rachel Ouest, the avenue de l'Esplanade and the avenue du Mont-Royal Ouest.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Mercier (39,826 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Outremont (5,940 electors) situated in the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal, the extension of the avenue de l'Esplanade, this avenue, the avenue Fairmount Ouest, the avenue de l'Esplanade and the avenue du Mont-Royal Ouest	None

MONT-ROYAL—OUTREMONT

55,989 electors (+15.7% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Mont-Royal–Outremont would comprise the Ville de Mont-Royal.

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal which corresponds to the borough of Outremont.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, a straight line passing to the north of the site located at 4865 of the rue Cedar Crescent, this street, the chemin Queen-Mary, the avenue Victoria, the boulevard Édouard-Montpetit, the chemin de la Côte-des-Neiges and the railway line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company that crosses the avenue Victoria.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Ville-Marie and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Ville-Marie situated to the west of the voie Camillien-Houde.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Mont-Royal (43,975 electors) and Outremont (39,526 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	Withdrawal
None	Part of the current division of Mont-Royal (12,641 electors) situated in the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce and bounded as follows: the chemin de la Côte-des-Neiges and the chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine, the autoroute Décarie (15) and the railway line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company that crosses the avenue Victoria Part of the current division of Outremont (8,931 electors) situated in the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce and bounded as follows: the chemin de la Côte-des-Neiges, the boulevard Édouard-Montpetit, the avenue Victoria, the chemin Queen-Mary, the rue Cedar Crescent, a straight line passing to the north of the site located at 4865 of this street, the boundary of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, the chemin de la Côte-Saint-Luc, the autoroute Décarie (15) and the chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine Part of the current division of Outremont (5,940 electors) situated in the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal, the extension of the avenue de l'Esplanade, this avenue, the avenue Fairmount Ouest, the avenue de l'Esplanade and the avenue du Mont-Royal Ouest

NELLIGAN

58,435 electors (+ 20.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Nelligan would comprise the Ville de Kirkland.

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal which corresponds to the borough of L'Île-Bizard–Sainte-Geneviève.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro and bounded as follows: the extension of the boulevard des Sources, this boulevard, the boulevard de Pierrefonds, the boulevard Jacques-Bizard and the boundary of the borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro.

The proposed division of Nelligan would be identical to the current division.

NOTRE-DAME-DE-GRÂCE

47,784 electors (- 1.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Notre-Dame-de-Grâce would comprise the Ville de Montréal-Ouest.

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce situated to the south of the chemin de la Côte-Saint-Luc.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Notre-Dame-de-Grâce (40,663 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of D'Arcy-McGee (7,121 electors) situated in the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce and the avenue Fielding	None

POINTE-AUX-TREMBLES

40,999 electors (-15.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Pointe-aux-Trembles would comprise the Ville de Montréal-Est.

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Rivière-des-Prairies–Pointe-aux-Trembles and bounded as follows: the autoroute Félix-Leclerc (40), the limit of the Ville de Montréal in the rivière des Prairies and in the fleuve Saint-Laurent, the boundary of the borough of Rivière-des-Prairies–Pointe-aux-Trembles and the boulevard Henri-Bourassa.

The proposed division of Pointe-aux-Trembles would be identical to the current division.

ROBERT-BALDWIN

55,318 electors (+14.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Robert-Baldwin would comprise the Ville de Dollard-Des Ormeaux.

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro and bounded as follows: the boulevard de Pierrefonds, the boulevard des Sources, the extension of this boulevard, the boundary of the borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro and the boulevard Jacques-Bizard.

The proposed division of Robert-Baldwin would be identical to the current division.

ROSEMONT

52,163 electors (+7.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Rosemont would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Rosemont–La Petite-Patrie and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Rosemont–La Petite-Patrie, the rue Rachel Est, the boundary of the borough of Rosemont–La Petite-Patrie, the rue Masson and the 6e Avenue.

The proposed division of Rosemont would be identical to the current division.

SAINT-HENRI—SAINTE-ANNE

52,967 electors (+9.5% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal which corresponds to the borough of Le Sud-Ouest.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne (56,561 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
None	Part of the current division of Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne (3,594 electors) situated in the borough of Ville-Marie and bounded as follows: the rue Saint-Antoine Ouest, the rue du Square-Victoria, the rue McGill, the rue de la Commune Ouest and the boundary of the borough of Ville-Marie

SAINT-LAURENT

55,885 electors (+ 15.5% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Saint-Laurent would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Ahuntsic-Cartierville and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Ahuntsic-Cartierville situated to the southwest of the autoroute des Laurentides (15) including the île aux Chats.

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Saint-Laurent and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Saint-Laurent, the avenue O'Brien, the boulevard de la Côte-Vertu and the avenue Sainte-Croix.

The proposed division of Saint-Laurent would be identical to the current division.

SAINTE-MARIE—SAINT-JACQUES

42,729 electors (-11.7% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Sainte-Marie–Saint-Jacques would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Ville-Marie and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Ville-Marie, the rue Frontenac and its extension, the fleuve Saint-Laurent including the île Sainte-Hélène and the île Notre-Dame, the pont Victoria, the boundary of the borough of Ville-Marie, the rue de la Commune Ouest, the rue McGill, the rue du Square-Victoria, the rue Saint-Antoine Ouest, the rue Saint-Antoine Est, the extension of the rue Sanguinet, this street, the boulevard René-Lévesque Est and the boulevard Saint-Laurent.

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal and bounded as follows: the rue Rachel Est, the rue Frontenac, the boundary of the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal and the boulevard Saint-Laurent.

The proposed division of Sainte-Marie–Saint-Jacques would be identical to the current division.

VERDUN

49,052 electors (+1.4% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Verdun would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal which corresponds to the borough of Verdun.

The proposed division of Verdun would be identical to the current division.

VIAU

41,750 electors (-13.7% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Viau would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Villeray–Saint-Michel–Parc-Extension and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Villeray–Saint-Michel–Parc-Extension situated to the northeast of the avenue Papineau.

The proposed division of Viau would be identical to the current division.

WESTMOUNT–SAINT-LOUIS

43,444 electors (-10.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Westmount–Saint-Louis would comprise the Town of Westmount.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Ville-Marie and bounded as follows: the voie Camillien-Houde, the boundary of the borough of Ville-Marie, the boulevard Saint-Laurent, the boulevard René-Lévesque Est, the rue Sanguinet and its extension, the rue Saint-Antoine Est, the rue Saint-Antoine Ouest, the rue Square-Victoria, the rue McGill, the rue de la Commune Ouest and the boundary of the borough of Ville-Marie.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal and bounded as follows: the avenue du Mont-Royal Ouest, the avenue de l'Esplanade, the rue Rachel Ouest, the boulevard Saint-Laurent and the boundary of the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Westmount–Saint-Louis (39,850 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the division of Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne (3,594 electors) situated in the borough of Ville-Marie and bounded as follows: the rue Saint-Antoine Ouest, the rue Square-Victoria, the rue McGill, the rue de la Commune Ouest and the boundary of the borough of Ville-Marie	None

2.4.9 LAURENTIDES-LANAUDIÈRE

1) Portrait of the situation

The current electoral divisions of the Laurentides-Lanaudière region are as follows:

	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
Current electoral divisions (2011)	**Number**	**Deviation***
Argenteuil	45,225	-6.5%
Berthier	56,672	+17.1%
Bertrand	58,638	+21.2%
Blainville	59,705	+23.4%
Deux-Montagnes	47,627	-1.6%
Groulx	57,377	+18.6%
Joliette	58,322	+20.5%
Labelle	47,738	-1.3%
L'Assomption	52,985	+9.5%
Masson	51,591	+6.6%
Mirabel	**61,975**	**+28.1%**
Repentigny	51,739	+6.9%
Rousseau	**64,508**	**+33.3%**
Saint-Jérôme	56,834	+17.5%
Terrebonne	55,028	+13.7%
Provincial average	*48,387*	
Minimum limit (-25%)	*36,290*	
Maximum limit (+25%)	*60,484*	

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

The Laurentides-Lanaudière region comprises 15 electoral divisions. Since 2007, the number of electors has increased significantly, by 13.7%. This population growth is the largest among the electoral regions of Québec, and is far above the 7.0% increase that was noted for the entire province during the period. This sustained growth has increased the electoral weight of the Laurentides-Lanaudière region, which is currently the most underrepresented in Québec. According to the demographic forecast of the Institut de la statistique du Québec, the Laurentides and Lanaudière regions should expect to experience a population growth rate that is among the highest in Québec in the years to come.

The Laurentides-Lanaudière region is characterized by a high concentration of electors in urban municipalities in the southern part of its territory, which forms a ring surrounding the regions of Laval and Île-de-Montréal, as well as the Saint-Jérôme sector.

Moreover, it is in these urban zones that the most important growth rates in terms of number of electors were posted in recent years, although almost all of the municipalities in the region have seen their electoral population increase since 2007.

As such, all electoral divisions have experienced an increase in the number of electors since the last revision of the electoral map. The observed growth rates have varied from 4.4% to 29.6%. In addition, 12 divisions have witnessed growth rates above that of the province. Only the divisions of Deux-Montagnes, Groulx and Labelle posted growth rates below that for Québec as a whole during this period.

This generalized and sustained increase in the number of electors has led many of the electoral divisions of the Laurentides-Lanaudière region to approach the maximum limit permitted by the Election Act, which is +25.0%. Twelve out of the fifteen divisions have shown deviations exceeding the provincial average. The electoral divisions of Mirabel and Rousseau have even exceeded the maximum limit of number of electors.

In the electoral division of Mirabel, the number of electors increased by 29.6% during the 2007-2014 period. This is the highest increase in the number of electors to occur throughout the Laurentides-Lanaudière region during the period. This division is now in an exceptional situation according to the numerical criterion of the Election Act, as it presents a deviation from the provincial average of +28.1%. Similarly, in the electoral division of Rousseau, a 21.5% increase in the number of electors has brought the deviation from the provincial average to +33.3%. These divisions must be revised to reduce their number of electors so that they conform to the numerical criterion under the Election Act.

Three other electoral divisions also deserve special attention, namely the electoral divisions of Blainville, Bertrand and Joliette, which have a deviation from the provincial average of +23.4%, +21.2% and +20.5%, respectively. If the trend continues, these divisions could quickly experience an exceptional positive deviation. They will thus also need to be modified to meet the numerical criterion of the Election Act.

In conclusion, the Laurentides-Lanaudière region has a great many electoral divisions whose number of electors either exceeds the maximum limit under the Election Act or is quickly approaching this limit. Given the sustained growth of its electoral population, the number of electoral divisions in the region is now clearly inferior to its electoral weight within Québec as a whole. This is currently the most underrepresented region of Québec.

2) Delimitation proposal

The proposed changes are primarily intended to correct the exceptional situations in the electoral divisions of Mirabel and Rousseau. They also reduce the number of electors in the electoral divisions of Blainville, Bertrand and Joliette, all of which could experience an exceptional positive deviation in the near future. The proposed changes are a part of a delimitation proposal which attributes to the Laurentides-Lanaudière region a number of electoral divisions corresponding to the region's electoral weight in Québec. The proposal provides for two additional divisions in the area. It establishes a delimitation that respects almost perfectly the administrative boundary of the Communauté métropolitaine de Montréal.

The delimitation proposal first involves the addition of a new electoral division, formed from parts of the current divisions of Blainville, Masson and Mirabel. The proposed name for this division is "Les Plaines" and would comprise part of the territory of the Ville de Mirabel east of the autoroute des Laurentides (15), the Ville de Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines, and the La Plaine sector of the Ville de Terrebonne.

The addition of this new division significantly reduces the number of electors in the divisions of Blainville and Mirabel in order to meet the numerical criterion of the Election Act. It also allows for the reintegration into the division of Blainville of the part of the Ville de Blainville that was transferred to the electoral division of Groulx during the last revision of the electoral map. This part of the Ville de Blainville comprises the area located south of the boulevard de la Seigneurie Ouest and of the boulevard de la Seigneurie Est, and west of the railway line. With these changes, the deviation from the provincial average of the division of Blainville now stands at +13.4%, while the deviation of the division of Mirabel decreases to +4.9%.

Since the new division of Les Plaines would draw a large number of its electors from the division of Masson, the latter must also be changed. To do this, the Commission proposes to remove the Lachenaie sector of the Ville de Terrebonne from the electoral division of L'Assomption and attach it to the Ville de Mascouche within the division of Masson. Despite this withdrawal, the number of electors in the division of L'Assomption would stay within the limit permitted by the Election Act and the deviation from the provincial average of this division would change to -8.9%.

Furthermore, the Commission proposes to introduce a second electoral division in the area that surrounds the Ville de Saint-Jérôme. The proposed name of this division would be "Prévost," and it would be formed from part of the current electoral divisions of Bertrand and Rousseau. It comprises the towns of Prévost and Saint-Sauveur, the Municipalité de Piedmont and the Paroisse de Sainte-Anne-des-Lacs, which are currently part of the division of Bertrand. The new electoral division also comprises the municipalities of Saint-Hippolyte and Sainte-Sophie, both of which are currently part of the division of Rousseau.

However, the addition of the division of Prévost removes a significant number of electors from the electoral divisions of Bertrand and Rousseau. Further changes must therefore be made so that these divisions may respect the minimum limit of electors under the Election Act. To this end, the delimitation proposal suggests transferring the municipalities of Chertsey and Rawdon from the division of Rousseau to that of Bertrand. With these changes, the number of electors in the division of Bertrand would approach the provincial average, with a deviation from the average of -1.8%. The delimitation proposal then suggests removing the Municipalité de Saint-Jacques, the Paroisse de Saint-Liguori as well as the Paroisse de Sainte-Marie-Salomé from the division of Joliette and adding them to the electoral division of Rousseau, so that the deviation from the provincial average of the latter becomes -19.0%. As for Joliette, its deviation from the provincial average would change to +8.8%. Ultimately, these changes allow the territories of the electoral divisions of Rousseau and Joliette to fully correspond to the RCMs of Montcalm and Joliette, respectively.

The delimitation proposal provides for a major revamping of the Laurentides-Lanaudière region, modifying eight of its current electoral divisions. However, the boundaries of the electoral divisions of Argenteuil, Berthier, Deux-Montagnes, Labelle, Repentigny, Saint-Jérôme and Terrebonne remain unchanged.

Section 2.3 contains information on the criteria that guided the Commission in choosing the new toponyms proposed.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
Proposed electoral divisions	**Number**	**Deviation***
Argenteuil	45,221	-6.5%
Berthier	56,672	+17.1%
Bertrand	47,494	-1.8%
Blainville	54,885	+13.4%
Deux-Montagnes	47,627	-1.6%
Groulx	51,795	+7.0%
Joliette	52,645	+8.8%
Labelle	47,738	-1.3%
L'Assomption	44,075	-8.9%
Les Plaines	38,714	-20.0%
Masson	43,396	-10.3%
Mirabel	50,768	+4.9%
Prévost	42,154	-12.9%
Repentigny	51,739	+6.9%
Rousseau	39,179	-19.0%
Saint-Jérôme	56,834	+17.5%
Terrebonne	55,028	+13.7%
Provincial average	***48,387***	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	***36,290***	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	***60,484***	-

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

ARGENTEUIL

45,221 electors (-6.5% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Argenteuil would comprise the following municipalities:

Arundel (CT)	Mille-Isles (M)
Barkmere (V)	Montcalm (M)
Brownsburg-Chatham (V)	Morin-Heights (M)
Gore (CT)	Saint-Adolphe-d'Howard (M)
Grenville (VL)	Saint-André-d'Argenteuil (M)
Grenville-sur-la-Rouge (M)	Saint-Colomban (V)
Harrington (CT)	Wentworth (CT)
Lac-des-Seize-Îles (M)	Wentworth-Nord (M)
Lachute (V)	

The proposed division of Argenteuil would be identical to the current division.

BERTHIER

56,672 electors (+17.1% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Berthier would comprise the following municipalities:

Berthierville (V)	Sainte-Élisabeth (M)
Lanoraie (M)	Sainte-Émélie-de-l'Énergie (M)
Lavaltrie (V)	Saint-Félix-de-Valois (M)
La Visitation-de-l'Île-Dupas (M)	Saint-Gabriel (V)
Mandeville (M)	Saint-Gabriel-de-Brandon (M)
Saint-Alphonse-Rodriguez (M)	Sainte-Geneviève-de-Berthier (M)
Saint-Barthélemy (P)	Saint-Ignace-de-Loyola (M)
Sainte-Béatrix (M)	Saint-Jean-de-Matha (M)
Saint-Cléophas-de-Brandon (M)	Sainte-Marcelline-de-Kildare (M)

Saint-Côme (P)	Saint-Michel-des-Saints (M)
Saint-Cuthbert (M)	Saint-Norbert (P)
Saint-Damien (P)	Saint-Zénon (M)
Saint-Didace (P)	

This division would also comprise the Indian reserve of Manawan.

It would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Baie-Atibenne	Lac-Legendre
Baie-de-la-Bouteille	Lac-Matawin
Baie-Obaoca	Lac-Minaki
Lac-Cabasta	Lac-Santé
Lac-Devenyns	Saint-Guillaume-Nord
Lac-du-Taureau	

The proposed division of Berthier would be identical to the current division.

BERTRAND

47,494 electors (-1.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Bertrand would comprise the following municipalities:

Chertsey (M)	Sainte-Agathe-des-Monts (V)
Entrelacs (M)	Saint-Donat (M)
Estérel (V)	Sainte-Lucie-des-Laurentides (M)
Ivry-sur-le-Lac (M)	Sainte-Marguerite-du-Lac-Masson (V)
Lantier (M)	Val-David (VL)
Notre-Dame-de-la-Merci (M)	Val-des-Lacs (M)
Rawdon (M)	Val-Morin (M)
Sainte-Adèle (V)	

This division would also comprise the Indian reserve of Doncaster.

It would also comprise the unorganized territory of Lac-des-Dix-Milles.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Bertrand (58,638 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Rousseau (12,665 electors) including the following municipalities: Chertsey (M) and Rawdon (M)	Part of the current division of Bertrand (23,809 electors) including the following municipalities: Piedmont (M), Prévost (V), Sainte-Anne-des-Lacs (P) and Saint-Sauveur (V)

BLAINVILLE

54,885 electors (+13.4% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Blainville would comprise the following municipalities:

Blainville (V)	Lorraine (V)
Bois-des-Filion (V)	

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Blainville (59,705 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Groulx (5,582 electors) including a part of the Ville de Blainville situated to the south of the boulevard de la Seigneurie Ouest and the boulevard de la Seigneurie Est, and to the west of the railway line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company	Part of the current division of Blainville (10,402 electors) including the Ville de Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines

DEUX-MONTAGNES

47,627 electors (-1.6% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Deux-Montagnes would comprise the following municipalities:

Deux-Montagnes (V)	Saint-Eustache (V)

The proposed division of Deux-montagnes would be identical to the current division.

GROULX

51,795 electors (+7.0% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Groulx would comprise the following municipalities:

Boisbriand (V)	Sainte-Thérèse (V)
Rosemère (V)	

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Groulx (57,377 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
None	Part of the current division of Groulx (5,582 electors) including a part of the Ville de Blainville situated to the south of the boulevard de la Seigneurie Ouest and the boulevard de la Seigneurie Est, and to the west of the railway line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company

JOLIETTE

52,645 electors (+8.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Joliette would comprise the following municipalities:

Crabtree (M)	Saint-Charles-Borromée (M)
Joliette (V)	Sainte-Mélanie (M)
Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes (M)	Saint-Paul (M)
Notre-Dame-des-Prairies (V)	Saint-Pierre (VL)
Saint-Ambroise-de-Kildare (P)	Saint-Thomas (M)

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Joliette (58,322 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
None	Part of the current division of Joliette (5,677 electors) including the following municipalities: Saint-Jacques (M), Saint-Liguori (P) and Sainte-Marie-Salomé (P)

LABELLE

47,738 electors (-1.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Labelle would comprise the following municipalities:

Amherst (CT)	La Macaza (M)
Brébeuf (P)	La Minerve (M)
Chute-Saint-Philippe (M)	L'Ascension (M)
Ferme-Neuve (M)	Mont-Laurier (V)
Huberdeau (M)	Mont-Saint-Michel (M)
Kiamika (M)	Mont-Tremblant (V)
Labelle (M)	Nominingue (M)
Lac-des-Écorces (M)	Notre-Dame-de-Pontmain (M)
Lac-du-Cerf (M)	Notre-Dame-du-Laus (M)
La Conception (M)	Rivière-Rouge (V)
Lac-Saguay (VL)	Saint-Aimé-du-Lac-des-Îles (M)
Lac-Saint-Paul (M)	Sainte-Anne-du-Lac (M)
Lac-Supérieur (M)	Saint-Faustin–Lac-Carré (M)
Lac-Tremblant-Nord (M)	

This division would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Baie-des-Chaloupes	Lac-Douaire
Lac-Akonapwehikan	Lac-Ernest
Lac-Bazinet	Lac-Marguerite
Lac-De La Bidière	Lac-Oscar
Lac-de-la-Maison-de-Pierre	Lac-Wagwabika
Lac-de-la-Pomme	

The proposed division of Labelle would be identical to the current division.

L'ASSOMPTION

44,075 electors (-8.9% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of L'Assomption would comprise the following municipalities:

Charlemagne (V)	L'Épiphanie (P)
L'Assomption (V)	L'Épiphanie (V)

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Repentigny situated northwest of the rivière L'Assomption.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of L'Assomption (52,985 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
None	Part of the current division of L'Assomption (8,910 electors) including a part of the Ville de Terrebonne bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Terrebonne from where it meets the rivière Mascouche, the limit of the Ville de Terrebonne in the rivière des Prairies and the rivière des Mille Îles, the extension of the rear line of the eastern part of the rue Samson (east side), this rear line, the montée Dumais, the autoroute 640 and the rivière Mascouche

LES PLAINES

38,714 electors (-20.0% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Les Plaines would comprise the Ville de Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Mirabel situated to the northeast of the autoroute des Laurentides (15).

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Terrebonne bounded as follows: the part of the Ville de Terrebonne which corresponds to the former Ville de La Plaine as it existed on June 26, 2001.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the following parts of the current divisions of Blainville, Masson and Mirabel:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Blainville (10,402 electors) which corresponds to the Ville de Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines Part of the current division of Masson (17,105 electors) including a part of the Ville de Terrebonne which corresponds to the former Ville de La Plaine, as it existed on June 26, 2001 Part of the current division of Mirabel (11,207 electors) including a part of the Ville de Mirabel situated to the northeast of the autoroute des Laurentides (15)	None

MASSON

43,396 electors (-10.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Masson would comprise the Ville de Mascouche.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Terrebonne bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Terrebonne from where it meets the rivière Mascouche, the limit of the Ville de Terrebonne in the rivière des Prairies and the rivière des Mille Îles, the extension of the rear line of the eastern part of the rue Samson (east side), this rear line, the montée Dumais, the autoroute 640 and the rivière Mascouche.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Masson (51,591 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Terrebonne (8,910 electors) including a part of the Ville de Terrebonne bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Terrebonne from where it meets the rivière Mascouche, the limit of the Ville de Terrebonne in the rivière des Prairies and the rivière des Mille Îles, the extension of the rear line of the eastern part of the rue Samson (east side), this rear line, the montée Dumais, the autoroute 640 and the rivière Mascouche	Part of the current division of Masson (17,105 electors) including a part of the Ville de Terrebonne which corresponds to the former Ville de La Plaine, as it existed on June 26, 2001

MIRABEL

50,768 electors (+4.9% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Mirabel would comprise the following municipalities:

Oka (M)	Sainte-Marthe-sur-le-Lac (V)
Pointe-Calumet (M)	Saint-Placide (M)
Saint-Joseph-du-Lac (M)	

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Mirabel situated to the southwest of the autoroute des Laurentides (15).

It would also comprise the Indian settlement of Kanesatake.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Mirabel (61,975 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
None	Part of the current division of Mirabel (11,207 electors) including a part of the Ville de Mirabel situated to the northeast of the autoroute des Laurentides (15)

PRÉVOST

42,154 electors (-12.9% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Prévost would comprise the following municipalities:

Piedmont (M)	Saint-Hippolyte (M)
Prévost (V)	Saint-Sauveur (V)
Sainte-Anne-des-Lacs (P)	Sainte-Sophie (M)

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the following parts of the current divisions of Bertrand and Rousseau:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Bertrand (23,813 electors) including the following municipalities: Piedmont (M), Prévost (V), Sainte-Anne-des-Lacs (P) and Saint-Sauveur (V) Part of the current division of Rousseau (18,341 electors) including the following municipalities: Saint-Hippolyte (M) and Sainte-Sophie (M)	None

REPENTIGNY

51,739 electors (+6.9% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Repentigny would comprise the Paroisse de Saint-Sulpice.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Repentigny situated to the southeast of the rivière des Prairies and the rivière de L'Assomption.

The proposed division of Repentigny would be identical to the current division.

ROUSSEAU

39,179 electors (- 19.0% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Rousseau would comprise the following municipalities:

Saint-Alexis (M)	Saint-Liguori (P)
Saint-Calixte (M)	Saint-Lin–Laurentides (V)
Saint-Esprit (M)	Sainte-Marie-Salomé (P)
Saint-Jacques (M)	Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan (M)
Sainte-Julienne (M)	Saint-Roch-Ouest (M)

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Rousseau (64,508 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Joliette (5,677 electors) including the following municipalities: Saint-Jacques (M), Saint-Liguori (P) and Sainte-Marie-Salomé (P)	Part of the current division of Rousseau (31,006 electors) including the following municipalities: Chertsey (M), Rawdon (M), Saint-Hippolyte (M) and Sainte-Sophie (M)

SAINT-JÉRÔME

56,834 electors (+ 17.5% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Saint-Jérôme would comprise the Ville de Saint-Jérôme.

The proposed division of Saint-Jérôme would be identical to the current division.

TERREBONNE

55,028 electors (+ 13.7% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Terrebonne would comprise a part of the Ville de Terrebonne bounded as follows: the boundary between the Ville de Terrebonne and the former Ville de La Plaine as it existed on June 26, 2001, the limit of the Ville de Terrebonne, the rivière Mascouche, the autoroute 640, the montée Dumais, the rear line of the eastern part of the rue Samson (east side) and its extension, the limit of the Ville de Terrebonne in the rivière des Mille Îles and the limit of the Ville de Terrebonne.

The proposed division of Terrebonne would be identical to the current division.

2.4.10 LAVAL

1) Portrait of the situation

The current electoral divisions of the Laval region are as follows:

	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
Current electoral divisions (2011)	**Number**	**Deviation***
Chomedey	59,134	+ 22.2%
Fabre	49,375	+ 2.0%
Laval-des-Rapides	55,007	+ 13.7%
Mille-Îles	43,188	- 10.7%
Sainte-Rose	51,473	+ 6.4%
Vimont	45,485	- 6.0%
Provincial average	***48,387***	
Minimum limit (-25%)	***36,290***	
Maximum limit (+25%)	***60,484***	

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

The Laval region, which corresponds to the Ville de Laval, currently has six electoral divisions. Since 2007, its electoral population has grown faster than that of Québec, with a growth rate of 11.3%, compared to 7.0% for the province as a whole. According to the demographic forecast of the Institut de la statistique du Québec, Laval is likely to be among the administrative regions of Québec with the highest population growth in the years to come.

From 2007 to 2014, all divisions of the Laval region, except that of Laval-des-Rapides, recorded a growth of their electoral population exceeding that of Québec as a whole. The highest growth rates occurred in the electoral divisions of Fabre and Sainte-Rose, which posted rates of 16.9% and 13.8%, respectively. These are well above the provincial rate. The divisions of Vimont, Mille-Îles and Chomedey also showed a considerable increase in their number of electors, with rates that ranged from 10.5% to 11.8%. For its part, the electoral division of Laval-des-Rapides witnessed a lower increase than that of the province, with a 4.7% growth rate for the period.

Among the divisions of the Laval region, only Chomedey shows a deviation from the provincial average that is considered critical, i.e. +22.2%. If no changes are made and its growth continues at the same pace, this division could experience an exceptional positive deviation in the not too distant future.

2) Delimitation proposal

The delimitation proposal aims to reduce the number of electors in the division of Chomedey so as to prevent it from quickly exceeding the maximum limit permitted under the Election Act.

To this end, the delimitation proposal consists in expanding the division of Fabre by way of the territory of the division of Chomedey. To do this, the proposal is to move a part of the current boundary between the divisions of Fabre and Chomedey eastward. This boundary is currently located between the boulevard Saint-Martin Ouest and the chemin du Souvenir. The territory so transferred into the electoral division of Fabre is a new medium density residential project, with similar characteristics to the zone that is to the north of the boulevard Saint-Martin Ouest, which is already included in the division. With this change, the deviation from the provincial average for Chomedey is +17.0%, while the deviation of the division of Fabre is +7.3%.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
Proposed electoral divisions	**Number**	**Deviation***
Chomedey	56,596	+17.0%
Fabre	51,913	+7.3%
Laval-des-Rapides	55,007	+13.7%
Mille-Îles	43,188	-10.7%
Sainte-Rose	51,473	+6.4%
Vimont	45,485	-6.0%
Provincial average	*48,387*	
Minimum limit (-25%)	*36,290*	
Maximum limit (+25%)	*60,484*	

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

CHOMEDEY

56,596 electors (+17.0% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Chomedey would comprise a part of the Ville de Laval bounded as follows: the autoroute Laval (440), the autoroute des Laurentides (15), the limit of the Ville de Laval in the rivière des Prairies, the autoroute Chomedey (13), the boulevard Notre-Dame, the avenue Clarendon, the chemin du Souvenir, the bicycle path of the parc Le Boutillier until the intersection with the rue Dutrisac and the 100e Avenue, this avenue, its extension and the 100e Avenue.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Chomedey (59,134 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
None	Part of the current division of Chomedey (2,538 electors) including a part of the Ville de Laval bounded as follows: the boulevard Saint-Martin Ouest, the 100e Avenue until the intersection with the rue Dutrisac, the bicycle path of the parc Le Boutillier, the chemin du Souvenir, the avenue Clarendon, the boulevard Notre-Dame and the overhead electric power line

FABRE

51,913 electors (+7.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Fabre would comprise a part of the Ville de Laval bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Laval in the rivière des Mille Îles, the autoroute Chomedey (13), the autoroute Laval (440), the 100e Avenue, its extension, the 100e Avenue until the intersection with the rue Dutrisac, the bicycle path of the parc Le Boutillier, the chemin du Souvenir, the avenue Clarendon, the boulevard Notre-Dame, the autoroute Chomedey (13), the limit of the Ville de Laval in the rivière des Prairies and the lac des Deux Montagnes.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Fabre (49,375 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Chomedey (2,538 electors) including a part of the Ville de Laval bounded as follows: the boulevard Saint-Martin Ouest, the 100e Avenue until the intersection with the rue Dutrisac, the bicycle path of the parc Le Boutillier, the chemin du Souvenir, the avenue Clarendon, the boulevard Notre-Dame and the overhead electric power line	None

LAVAL-DES-RAPIDES

55,007 electors (+13.7% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Laval-des-Rapides would comprise a part of the Ville de Laval bounded as follows: the autoroute Laval (440), the autoroute Papineau (19), the limit of the Ville de Laval in the rivière des Prairies and the autoroute des Laurentides (15).

The proposed division of Laval-des-Rapides would be identical to the current division.

MILLE-ÎLES

43,188 electors (-10.7% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Mille-Îles would comprise a part of the Ville de Laval bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Laval in the rivière des Mille Îles and then in the rivière des Prairies, the autoroute Papineau (19), the avenue Papineau, the overhead electric power line, the montée Saint-François, the avenue des Perron, the boulevard Sainte-Marie and its extension, the rivière des Mille Îles, and a limit between the île Saint-Joseph and the île Forget up to the municipal boundary.

The proposed division of Mille-Îles would be identical to the current division.

SAINTE-ROSE

51,473 electors (+6.4% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Sainte-Rose would comprise a part of the Ville de Laval bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Laval in the rivière des Mille Îles, the extension of the rear line of the rue Saint-Paul (east side), this rear line and its extension, the railway line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the autoroute Laval (440) and the autoroute Chomedey (13).

The proposed division of Sainte-Rose would be identical to the current division.

VIMONT

45,485 electors (-6.0% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Vimont would comprise a part of the Ville de Laval bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Laval in the rivière des Mille Îles, a limit between the île Saint-Joseph and the île Forget, the rivière des Mille Îles, the extension of the boulevard Sainte-Marie, this boulevard, the avenue des Perron, the montée Saint-François, the overhead electrical power line, the avenue Papineau, the autoroute Papineau (19), the autoroute Laval (440), the railway line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the extension of the rear line of the rue Saint-Paul (east side), this rear line and its extension.

The proposed division of Vimont would be identical to the current division.

2.4.11 MAURICIE

1) Portrait of the situation

The current electoral divisions of the Mauricie region are as follows:

	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
Current electoral divisions (2011)	**Number**	**Deviation***
Champlain	49,240	+1.8%
Laviolette	**35,748**	**-26.1%**
Maskinongé	48,109	-0.6%
Saint-Maurice	36,584	-24.4%
Trois-Rivières	43,858	-9.4%
Provincial average	*48,387*	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	*36,290*	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	*60,484*	-

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

The Mauricie region is comprised of five electoral divisions, with the focal urban hubs of Trois-Rivières, Shawinigan and La Tuque being where 73.4% of the region's electoral population resides.

From 2007 to 2014, the electoral population of the Mauricie region increased by 3.3%, a much slower pace than the 7.0% rate for Québec as a whole. This low increase has magnified the electoral overrepresentation of the region that already existed when the 2011 electoral map was established. According to the demographic forecast of the Institut de la statistique du Québec, the region should continue to witness modest population growth in the years to come.

Currently, three of the five electoral divisions of the Mauricie region have a number of electors well under the provincial average. These are the divisions of Laviolette, Saint-Maurice and Trois-Rivières. As for the division of Maskinongé, its number of electors is situated near the average. Only the electoral division of Champlain has a number of electors that is slightly higher than the provincial average.

Since the last revision of the electoral map in 2011, four of the five electoral divisions of the Mauricie region have witnessed an increase in their number of electors. However, this increase has been below that for Québec as a whole in three of these divisions, namely Champlain, Saint-Maurice and Trois-Rivières, which recorded an increase in their number of electors of 4.8%, 0.4% and 3.1% respectively. In the electoral division of Saint-Maurice, the low increase of the electoral population has resulted in a deviation from the provincial average of -24.4%, which is only slightly higher than the minimum limit permitted by the Election Act.

Since the last revision, the electoral division of Maskinongé is the only division in the region that has witnessed more rapid electoral population growth than Québec as a whole. Since 2007, the division's electoral population has increased by 7.5%.

This increase has basically occurred in the Paroisse de Saint-Étienne-des-Grès and the part of the Ville de Trois-Rivières situated west of the rivière Saint-Maurice.

For its part, the electoral division of Laviolette has seen its electoral population decrease since 2007. With its -26.1% deviation from the provincial average, the electoral division no longer respects the numerical criterion of the Election Act.

The electoral weight of the Mauricie region has therefore continued its downward trend since the last electoral map was established, as the growth of its electoral population for this period has been well below that of Québec. Consequently, the number of electoral divisions in the region exceeds its electoral weight within Québec as a whole. Should the trend continue, the region's electoral weight would continue to decrease in the years to come.

2) Delimitation proposal

The delimitation proposal provides for the withdrawal of an electoral division in the Mauricie region so as to ensure that its number of electoral divisions better corresponds to its electoral weight. The proposal modifies the boundaries of every electoral division, which corrects the negative exceptional deviation observed in the electoral division of Laviolette and also prevents another exceptional deviation from appearing in the short term. The delimitation proposal balances the number of electors in each electoral division.

In the delimitation proposal, three sectors of the Ville de Shawinigan that are currently in the electoral division of Saint-Maurice are integrated into the division of Laviolette, namely Shawinigan, Saint-Gérard-des-Laurentides and Lac-à-la-Tortue. With this change, the electoral division of Laviolette comprises almost the entire territory of the Ville de Shawinigan. This addition represents a significant increase in the number of electors of the electoral division of Laviolette, which would then respect the numerical criterion of the Election Act with a + 10.0% deviation from the provincial average.

Another proposed change consists in moving the Shawinigan-Sud sector of the Ville de Shawinigan, as well as the municipalities of Saint-Boniface and Saint-Mathieu-du-Parc, into the electoral division of Maskinongé. These territories are currently part of the electoral division of Saint-Maurice. The modification would consolidate all municipalities of the RCM of Maskinongé within the electoral division of Maskinongé.

Furthermore, the delimitation proposal provides for the transfer of the Paroisse de Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel from the electoral division of Saint-Maurice to the division of Champlain. As such, the Paroisse de Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel would join the other municipalities of its RMC – the RMC des Chenaux – within the electoral division of Champlain. This modification increases the number of electors in this division, whose deviation from the provincial average increases to + 11.0%.

Finally, one last change is proposed in order to balance the number of electors in the electoral divisions of Maskinongé and Trois-Rivières. To do this, the boundary between these two divisions is moved and is entirely located along the autoroute de l'Énergie (55). Consequently, the sector of Trois-Rivières Ouest, situated east of the autoroute de l'Énergie (55), moves from the electoral division of Maskinongé to the division of Trois-Rivières. As a result, the deviation from the provincial average is +8.9% for the electoral division of Maskinongé and + 11.4% for the division of Trois-Rivières.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
Proposed electoral divisions	**Number**	**Deviation***
Champlain	53,700	+11.0%
Laviolette	53,237	+10.0%
Maskinongé	52,689	+8.9%
Trois-Rivières	53,913	+11.4%
Provincial average	***48,387***	
Minimum limit (-25%)	***36,290***	
Maximum limit (+25%)	***60,484***	

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

CHAMPLAIN

53,700 electors (+11.0% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Champlain would comprise the following municipalities:

Batiscan (M)	Saint-Luc-de-Vincennes (M)
Champlain (M)	Saint-Maurice (P)
Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel (P)	Saint-Narcisse (P)
Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pérade (M)	Saint-Prosper-de-Champlain (M)
Sainte-Geneviève-de-Batiscan (P)	Saint-Stanislas (M)

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Trois-Rivières situated east of the rivière Saint-Maurice excluding all the islands at its mouth.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Champlain (49,240 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Saint-Maurice (4,460 electors) including the Paroisse de Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel	None

LAVIOLETTE

53,237 electors (+ 10.0% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Laviolette would comprise the following municipalities:

Grandes-Piles (VL)	Saint-Adelphe (P)
Hérouxville (P)	Saint-Roch-de-Mékinac (P)
La Bostonnais (M)	Saint-Séverin (P)
Lac-aux-Sables (P)	Sainte-Thècle (M)
Lac-Édouard (M)	Saint-Tite (V)
La Tuque (V)	Trois-Rives (M)
Notre-Dame-de-Montauban (M)	

It would also comprise the Ville de Shawinigan excluding the part of this town which corresponds to the former Ville de Shawinigan-Sud, as it existed on December 31, 2001.

It would also comprise the following Indian reserves:

Coucoucache	Wemotaci
Obedjiwan	

Finally, this division would comprise the following unorganized territories:

Lac-Boulé	Lac-Normand
Lac-Masketsi	Rivière-de-la-Savane

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Laviolette (35,748 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Saint-Maurice (17,489 electors) including the part of the Ville de Shawinigan which corresponds to the following municipalities, as they existed on December 31, 2001: Lac-à-la-Tortue (M), Saint-Gérard-des-Laurentides (P) and Shawinigan (V)	None

MASKINONGÉ

52,689 electors (+8.9% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Maskinongé would comprise the following municipalities:

Charette (M)	Saint-Étienne-des-Grès (P)
Louiseville (V)	Saint-Justin (P)
Maskinongé (M)	Saint-Léon-le-Grand (P)
Saint-Alexis-des-Monts (P)	Saint-Mathieu-du-Parc (M)
Sainte-Angèle-de-Prémont (M)	Saint-Paulin (M)
Saint-Barnabé (P)	Saint-Sévère (P)
Saint-Boniface (M)	Sainte-Ursule (P)
Saint-Édouard-de-Maskinongé (M)	Yamachiche (M)
Saint-Élie-de-Caxton (M)	

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Trois-Rivières situated west of the autoroute de l'Énergie (55).

It would likewise comprise a part of the Ville de Shawinigan which corresponds to the former Ville de Shawinigan-Sud, as it existed on December 31, 2001.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Maskinongé (48,109 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Saint-Maurice (14,554 electors) including the following municipalities: Saint-Boniface (M), Saint-Mathieu-du-Parc (M), as well as a part of the Ville de Shawinigan which corresponds to the former Ville de Shawinigan-Sud, as it existed on December 31, 2001	Part of the current division of Maskinongé (10,055 electors) including a part of the Ville de Trois-Rivières bounded as follows: the overhead electric power line situated directly north of the boulevard des Chenaux, the railway line of Chemins de fer Québec-Gatineau, the autoroute Félix-Leclerc (40) and the autoroute de l'Énergie (55)

TROIS-RIVIÈRES

53,913 electors (+ 11.4% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Trois-Rivières would comprise a part of the Ville de Trois-Rivières bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Trois-Rivières, the rivière Saint-Maurice including all the islands situated at its mouth, the limit of the Ville de Trois-Rivières in the fleuve Saint-Laurent and the autoroute de l'Énergie (55).

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Trois-Rivières (43,858 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Maskinongé (10,055 electors) including a part of the Ville de Trois-Rivières bounded as follows: the overhead electric power line situated directly north of the boulevard des Chenaux, the railway line of Chemins de fer Québec-Gatineau, the autoroute Félix-Leclerc (40) and the autoroute de l'Énergie (55)	None

2.4.12 MONTÉRÉGIE

1) Portrait of the situation

The current electoral divisions of the Montérégie region are as follows:

	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
Current electoral divisions (2011)	**Number**	**Deviation***
Beauharnois	46,264	-4.4%
Borduas	56,885	+17.6%
Brome-Missisquoi	56,746	+17.3%
Chambly	47,413	-2.0%
Châteauguay	50,891	+5.2%
Granby	51,015	+5.4%
Huntingdon	42,114	-13.0%
Iberville	47,082	-2.7%
La Pinière	**60,885**	**+25.8%**
Laporte	46,153	-4.6%
La Prairie	42,794	-11.6%
Marie-Victorin	47,053	-2.8%
Montarville	52,368	+8.2%
Richelieu	44,249	-8.6%
Saint-Hyacinthe	57,937	+19.7%
Saint-Jean	59,595	+23.2%
Sanguinet	40,135	-17.1%
Soulanges	49,056	+1.4%
Taillon	52,074	+7.6%
Vachon	49,836	+3.0%
Vaudreuil	59,412	+22.8%
Verchères	58,127	+20.1%
Provincial average	***48,387***	
Minimum limit (-25%)	***36,290***	
Maximum limit (+25%)	***60,484***	

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average

The Montérégie region, which is the second largest in Québec in terms of electoral population, after the Île-de-Montréal region, is divided into 22 electoral divisions. It comprises two of the five sectors of the Communauté métropolitaine de Montréal, namely those of Longueuil and the South Shore, where the better part of the urban areas of Montérégie are located.

Since the last revision of the electoral map, the number of electors of the Montérégie region has grown by 9.6%, while the whole of Québec's electoral population has increased by 7.0%. According to the demographic forecast of the Institut de la statistique du Québec, the region's demographic growth is expected to be slightly higher than that of the whole of Québec in the years to come.

Since 2007, most electoral divisions of the Montérégie region have experienced a higher growth rate of their electoral population than that of the province. The electoral divisions of Vaudreuil and Soulanges have stood out in this respect with growth rates of respectively 18.8% and 18.2%, much higher than the provincial rate. The electoral division of Vaudreuil, which is the third most populous division in the region, currently displays a deviation from the average of +22.8%. If this growth rate continues, the division will rapidly find itself in a situation of exceptional positive deviation. For its part, the deviation level of the electoral division of Soulanges is currently close to the provincial average, namely +1.4%.

The electoral divisions of La Prairie, Sanguinet, La Pinière, Châteauguay and Chambly have also experienced sustained growth in their number of electors since 2007, with growth rates varying between 13.2% and 14.5%. It should be noted that the electoral division of Sanguinet is the least populous of the Montérégie region and that its deviation from the provincial average currently stands at -17.1%. For its part, the division of La Pinière, which is the most populous of the region, has posted a growth rate of its number of electors of 13.6% for the same period. This division currently has an exceptional positive deviation of +25.8%.

Among Montérégie's 22 electoral divisions, only Marie-Victorin has experienced a decrease in its electoral population since 2007. In fact, it has fallen by 1.2% during this period. The division's deviation from the provincial average is currently -2.8%. The neighbouring electoral division of Laporte is in a similar situation, the number of its electors having progressed by only 1.3% since 2007. As for its deviation from the provincial average, it stands at -4.6%.

2) Delimitation proposal

The delimitation proposal includes changes with a view to correcting the exceptional deviation of the electoral division of La Pinière and to reduce the number of electors of the division of Vaudreuil, whose situation is deemed critical.

The first proposed change consists in merging the territory of the Ville d'Hudson, which is currently part of the electoral division of Vaudreuil, with the division of Soulanges. The part of the Ville de Vaudreuil-Dorion which is enclaved west of the towns of Saint-Lazare and Hudson would also be transferred to the division of Soulanges. Following this change, the number of electors of the divisions of Vaudreuil and Soulanges would be more balanced, with these two divisions posting deviations from the provincial average of respectively +12.9% and +11.3%.

The delimitation proposal also recommends including in the electoral division of Laporte the entire part of the division of La Pinière which is situated both north of the autoroute des Cantons-de-l'Est (10) and west of the boulevards Lapinière and Taschereau, so as to correct the exceptional positive deviation of the division of La Pinière. This modification would also optimize the numerical balance between the divisions of La Pinière and Laporte, whose deviation from the provincial average becomes respectively + 11.0% and + 10.2%. Furthermore, it makes it possible to preserve the integrity of the two neighbourhoods of the Ville de Brossard which are affected by this change.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
Proposed electoral divisions	**Number**	**Deviation***
Beauharnois	46,264	-4.4%
Borduas	56,885	+17.6%
Brome-Missisquoi	56,746	+17.3%
Chambly	47,413	-2.0%
Châteauguay	50,891	+5.2%
Granby	51,015	+5.4%
Huntingdon	42,114	-13.0%
Iberville	47,082	-2.7%
La Pinière	53,697	+11.0%
Laporte	53,341	+10.2%
La Prairie	42,794	-11.6%
Marie-Victorin	47,053	-2.8%
Montarville	52,368	+8.2%
Richelieu	44,249	-8.6%
Saint-Hyacinthe	57,937	+19.7%
Saint-Jean	59,595	+23.2%
Sanguinet	40,135	-17.1%
Soulanges	53,863	+11.3%
Taillon	52,074	+7.6%
Vachon	49,836	+3.0%
Vaudreuil	54,605	+12.9%
Verchères	58,127	+20.1%
Provincial average	***48,387***	
Minimum limit (-25%)	***36,290***	
Maximum limit (+25%)	***60,484***	

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

BEAUHARNOIS

46,264 electors (-4.4% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Beauharnois would comprise the following municipalities:

Beauharnois (V)	Saint-Stanislas-de-Kostka (M)
Saint-Étienne-de-Beauharnois (M)	Salaberry-de-Valleyfield (V)
Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague (P)	

The proposed division of Beauharnois would be identical to the current division.

BORDUAS

56,885 electors (+17.6% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Borduas would comprise the following municipalities:

Beloeil (V)	Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu (M)
McMasterville (M)	Saint-Jean-Baptiste (M)
Mont-Saint-Hilaire (V)	Sainte-Madeleine (VL)
Otterburn Park (V)	Saint-Marc-sur-Richelieu (M)
Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu (M)	Sainte-Marie-Madeleine (P)
Saint-Charles-sur-Richelieu (M)	Saint-Mathieu-de-Beloeil (M)

The proposed division of Borduas would be identical to the current division.

BROME-MISSISQUOI

56,746 electors (+17.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Brome-Missisquoi would comprise the following municipalities:

Abercorn (VL)	Notre-Dame-de-Stanbridge (M)
Bedford (CT)	Pike River (M)
Bedford (V)	Saint-Alphonse-de-Granby (M)

Bolton-Ouest (M)	Saint-Armand (M)
Brigham (M)	Saint-Ignace-de-Stanbridge (M)
Brome (VL)	Sainte-Sabine (M)
Bromont (V)	Shefford (CT)
Cowansville (V)	Stanbridge East (M)
Dunham (V)	Stanbridge Station (M)
East Farnham (M)	Sutton (V)
Farnham (V)	Warden (VL)
Frelighsburg (M)	Waterloo (V)
Lac-Brome (V)	

The proposed division of Brome-Missisquoi would be identical to the current division.

CHAMBLY

47,413 electors (-2.0% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Chambly would comprise the following municipalities:

Carignan (V)	Saint-Basile-le-Grand (V)
Chambly (V)	Saint-Mathias-sur-Richelieu (M)
Richelieu (V)	

The proposed division of Chambly would be identical to the current division.

CHÂTEAUGUAY

50,891 electors (+5.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Châteauguay would comprise the following municipalities:

Châteauguay (V)	Mercier (V)
Léry (V)	Saint-Isidore (P)

It would also comprise the Indian reserve of Kahnawake.

The proposed division of Châteauguay would be identical to the current division.

GRANBY

51,015 electors (+ 5.4% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Granby would comprise the Ville de Granby.

The proposed division of Granby would be identical to the current division.

HUNTINGDON

42,114 electors (- 13.0% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Huntingdon would comprise the following municipalities:

Dundee (CT)	Sainte-Barbe (M)
Elgin (M)	Saint-Bernard-de-Lacolle (P)
Franklin (M)	Saint-Chrysostome (M)
Godmanchester (CT)	Sainte-Clotilde (M)
Havelock (CT)	Saint-Cyprien-de-Napierville (M)
Hemmingford (CT)	Saint-Édouard (M)
Hemmingford (VL)	Saint-Jacques-le-Mineur (M)
Hinchinbrooke (M)	Sainte-Martine (M)
Howick (M)	Saint-Michel (M)
Huntingdon (V)	Saint-Patrice-de-Sherrington (M)
Lacolle (M)	Saint-Paul-de-l'Île-aux-Noix (M)
Napierville (M)	Saint-Urbain-Premier (M)
Ormstown (M)	Saint-Valentin (M)
Saint-Anicet (M)	Très-Saint-Sacrement (P)

It would also comprise the Indian reserve of Akwesasne.

The proposed division of Huntingdon would be identical to the current division.

IBERVILLE

47,082 electors (-2.7% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Iberville would comprise the following municipalities:

Ange-Gardien (M)	Sainte-Anne-de-Sabrevois (P)
Henryville (M)	Sainte-Brigide-d'Iberville (M)
Marieville (V)	Saint-Césaire (V)
Mont-Saint-Grégoire (M)	Saint-Georges-de-Clarenceville (M)
Noyan (M)	Saint-Paul-d'Abbotsford (M)
Rougemont (M)	Saint-Sébastien (M)
Saint-Alexandre (M)	Venise-en-Québec (M)
Sainte-Angèle-de-Monnoir (M)	

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu situated east of the rivière Richelieu.

The proposed division of Iberville would be identical to the current division.

LA PINIÈRE

53,697 electors (+11.0% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of La Pinière would comprise a part of the Ville de Brossard bounded as follows: the pont Champlain, the autoroute des Cantons-de-l'Est (10), the boulevards Taschereau and Lapinière and the limit of the Ville de Brossard.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of La Pinière (60,885 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
None	Part of the current division of La Pinière (7,188 electors) situated in the Ville de Brossard and bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Brossard, the boulevards Lapinière and Taschereau, the autoroute des Cantons-de-l'Est (10) and the pont Champlain

LAPORTE

53,341 electors (+10.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Laporte would comprise the Ville de Saint-Lambert.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Brossard bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Brossard, the boulevards Lapinière and Taschereau, the autoroute des Cantons-de-l'Est (10) and the pont Champlain.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Longueuil which corresponds to the borough of Greenfield Park.

In addition, it would comprise a part of the Ville de Longueuil situated in the borough of Saint-Hubert and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Saint-Hubert with the borough of Vieux-Longueuil, the railway line of the Canadian National Railway Company running alongside the boulevard Maricourt and the boundary of the borough of Saint-Hubert with the borough of Greenfield Park.

Finally, it would comprise a part of the Ville de Longueuil situated in the borough of Vieux-Longueuil and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Vieux-Longueuil which corresponds to the former Ville de LeMoyne, as it existed on December 31, 2001.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Laporte (46,153 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of La Pinière (7,188 electors) situated in the Ville de Brossard and bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Brossard, the boulevards Lapinière and Taschereau, the autoroute des Cantons-de-l'Est (10) and the pont Champlain	None

LA PRAIRIE

42,794 electors (-11.6% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of La Prairie would comprise the following municipalities:

Candiac (V)	La Prairie (V)
Delson (V)	Saint-Philippe (M)

The proposed division of La Prairie would be identical to the current division.

MARIE-VICTORIN

47,053 electors (-2.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Marie-Victorin would comprise a part of the Ville de Longueuil situated in the borough of Vieux-Longueuil and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Vieux-Longueuil situated south of the chemin de Chambly and of the extension of this chemin with the exception of the former Ville de LeMoyne, as it existed on December 31, 2001.

The proposed division of Marie-Victorin would be identical to the current division.

MONTARVILLE

52,368 electors (+8.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Montarville would comprise the following municipalities:

Boucherville (V)	Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville (V)

The proposed division of Montarville would be identical to the current division.

RICHELIEU

44,249 electors (-8.6% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Richelieu would comprise the following municipalities:

Massueville (VL)	Saint-Louis (M)
Saint-Aimé (M)	Saint-Marcel-de-Richelieu (M)
Sainte-Anne-de-Sorel (M)	Saint-Ours (V)
Saint-Bernard-de-Michaudville (M)	Saint-Robert (M)
Saint-David (M)	Saint-Roch-de-Richelieu (M)
Saint-Gérard-Majella (P)	Sainte-Victoire-de-Sorel (M)
Saint-Joseph-de-Sorel (V)	Sorel-Tracy (V)
Saint-Jude (M)	Yamaska (M)

The proposed division of Richelieu would be identical to the current division.

SAINT-HYACINTHE

57,937 electors (+19.7% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Saint-Hyacinthe would comprise the following municipalities:

La Présentation (M)	Saint-Hyacinthe (V)
Saint-Barnabé-Sud (M)	Saint-Liboire (M)
Saint-Damase (M)	Saint-Pie (V)
Saint-Dominique (M)	Saint-Simon (M)
Saint-Hugues (M)	

The proposed division of Saint-Hyacinthe would be identical to the current division.

SAINT-JEAN

59,595 electors (+23.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Saint-Jean would comprise the Municipalité de Saint-Blaise-sur-Richelieu.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu situated west of the rivière Richelieu.

The proposed division of Saint-Jean would be identical to the current division.

SANGUINET

40,135 electors (-17.1% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Sanguinet would comprise the following municipalities:

Sainte-Catherine (V)	Saint-Mathieu (M)
Saint-Constant (V)	Saint-Rémi (V)

The proposed division of Sanguinet would be identical to the current division.

SOULANGES

53,863 electors (+11.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Soulanges would comprise the following municipalities:

Coteau-du-Lac (V)	Saint-Clet (M)
Hudson (V)	Sainte-Justine-de-Newton (M)
Les Cèdres (M)	Saint-Lazare (V)
Les Coteaux (M)	Sainte-Marthe (M)
Pointe-des-Cascades (VL)	Saint-Polycarpe (M)
Pointe-Fortune (VL)	Saint-Télesphore (M)
Rigaud (M)	Saint-Zotique (M)
Rivière-Beaudette (M)	Très-Saint-Rédempteur (M)

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Vaudreuil-Dorion situated west of the towns of Saint-Lazare and Hudson.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Soulanges (49,056 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Vaudreuil (4,807 electors) which corresponds to the Ville d'Hudson and a part of the Ville de Vaudreuil-Dorion situated west of the towns of Saint-Lazare and Hudson	None

TAILLON

52,074 electors (+7.6% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Taillon would comprise a part of the Ville de Longueuil situated in the borough of Vieux-Longueuil and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Vieux-Longueuil situated north of the chemin de Chambly and of the extension of this chemin.

The proposed division of Taillon would be identical to the current division.

VACHON

49,836 electors (+3.0% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Vachon would comprise a part of the Ville de Longueuil situated in the borough of Saint-Hubert and bounded as follows: the limit of the borough of Saint-Hubert and the railway line of the Canadian National Railway Company running alongside the boulevard Maricourt.

The proposed division of Vachon would be identical to the current division.

VAUDREUIL

54,605 electors (+12.9% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Vaudreuil would comprise the following municipalities:

L'Île-Cadieux (V)	Pincourt (V)
L'Île-Perrot (V)	Terrasse-Vaudreuil (M)
Notre-Dame-de-l'Île-Perrot (V)	Vaudreuil-sur-le-Lac (VL)

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Vaudreuil-Dorion situated east of the towns of Saint-Lazare and Hudson.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Vaudreuil (59,412 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
None	Part of the current division of Vaudreuil (4,807 electors) which corresponds to the Ville d'Hudson and to a part of the Ville de Vaudreuil-Dorion situated west of the towns of Saint-Lazare and Hudson

VERCHÈRES

58,127 electors (+20.1% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Verchères would comprise the following municipalities:

Calixa-Lavallée (P)	Sainte-Julie (V)
Contrecœur (V)	Varennes (V)
Saint-Amable (M)	Verchères (M)

The proposed division of Verchères would be identical to the current division.

2.4.13 NORD-DU-QUÉBEC

1) Portrait of the situation

The current electoral division of the Nord-du-Québec region is as follows:

	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
Current electoral division (2011)	**Number**	**Deviation***
Ungava	**26,948**	**-44.3%**
Provincial average	*48,387*	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	*36,290*	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	*60,484*	-

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

Situated north of the 49th parallel, the Nord-du-Québec region extends to the northern limit of Québec. With a surface area of over 855,000 square kilometres, it is the province's most sizeable electoral region, encompassing 55.5% of its territory. The region includes, however, 0.4% of Québec's total electoral population, making it the least populous region in the province. Its road network is poorly developed. It mainly serves the south of the region where the majority of the population resides and where the Ville de Chibougamau, the most populous municipality of the region, is located.

The Nord-du-Québec region comprises a single electoral division, namely Ungava. It derogates from the numerical criterion set in the Act, presenting an exceptional negative deviation of -44.3%. Its electoral population has increased considerably in the past few years, by 13.1% compared to a 7.0% increase for the province as a whole. According to the demographic forecast of the Institut de la statistique du Québec, the region's population is likely to continue to grow at the same pace in the years to come.

It is noteworthy that the Commission has been granting special status to this division since 1988.

2) Reasons for maintaining the delimitation

In the context of the revision of the electoral map in 2011, the Commission again granted the electoral division of Ungava special status under the provisions of section 17 of the Election Act.

The Commission's decision was based on the fact that the Nord-du-Québec region is a vast, sparsely populated territory whose population is geographically widely scattered. It is characterized by the absence of road connections, especially in the northern portion of the territory, and by the need to travel extremely long distances.

Taking into consideration the fact that the Nord-du-Québec region's situation remains identical to what it was when the electoral map was last revised, the Commission is once again of the opinion that the strict application of the numerical criterion of plus or minus 25% provided for in the Election Act does not ensure an effective representation of electors in the division of Ungava.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

UNGAVA

26,948 electors (-44.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Ungava would comprise the following municipalities:

Akulivik (VN)	Lebel-sur-Quévillon (V)
Aupaluk (VN)	Matagami (V)
Chapais (V)	Mistissini (VC)
Chibougamau (V)	Nemaska (VC)
Chisasibi (VC)	Puvirnituq (VN)
Eastmain (VC)	Quaqtaq (VN)
Gouvernement régional d'Eeyou Istchee Baie-James (M)	Salluit (VN)
Inukjuak (VN)	Tasiujaq (VN)
Ivujivik (VN)	Umiujaq (VN)
Kangiqsualujjuaq (VN)	Waskaganish (VC)
Kangiqsujuaq (VN)	Waswanipi (VC)
Kangirsuk (VN)	Wemindji (VC)
Kuujjuaq (VN)	Whapmagoostui (VC)
Kuujjuarapik (VN)	

It would also comprise the Indian settlement of Oujé-Bougoumou.

It would also comprise the following reserved lands:

Akulivik (TI)	Kuujjuarapik (TI)
Aupaluk (TI)	Mistissini (TC)
Chisasibi (TC)	Nemaska (TC)
Eastmain (TC)	Quaqtaq (TI)
Inukjuak (TI)	Salluit (TI)
Kangiqsualujjuaq (TI)	Tasiujaq (TI)
Kangiqsujuaq (TI)	Umiujaq (TI)
Kangirsuk (TI)	Waskaganish (TC)
Kiggaluk (TI)	Waswanipi (TC)
Killiniq (TI)	Wemindji (TC)
Kuujjuaq (TI)	Whapmagoostui (TC)

In addition, this division would comprise the unorganized territory of Baie-d'Hudson.

Finally, it would also comprise the unorganized territory of Rivière-Koksoak minus the part included between 55°00' and 55°20' north latitude, 67°10' west longitude and the boundary of Québec.

The proposed division of Ungava would be identical to the current division.

2.4.14 OUTAOUAIS

1) Portrait of the situation

The current electoral divisions of the Outaouais region are as follows:

	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
Current electoral divisions (2011)	**Number**	**Deviation***
Chapleau	54,783	+13.2%
Gatineau	57,843	+19.5%
Hull	52,780	+9.1%
Papineau	58,391	+20.7%
Pontiac	50,425	+4.2%
Provincial average	***48,387***	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	***36,290***	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	***60,484***	-

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

Currently, the Outaouais region comprises five electoral divisions. Between 2007 and 2014, its number of electors grew significantly, namely by 9.4%, while Québec's overall growth rate was 7.0%. Its electoral weight has therefore been on the rise since the last revision of the electoral map. According to the demographic forecast of the Institut de la statistique du Québec, the Outaouais region's population should continue to experience an important increase in the years to come.

The Outaouais region is essentially composed of rural municipalities developing around the urban centre of the Ville de Gatineau, where 69.4% of the region's electoral population resides. Chapleau and Hull form the two electoral divisions which are mainly urban, whereas those of Gatineau, Papineau and Pontiac are essentially rural. Because of its large population, the Ville de Gatineau is divided among the five electoral divisions that comprise the region.

All of the Outaouais region's electoral divisions have experienced an increase in their electoral population since 2007. Furthermore, they all have a greater number of electors than the provincial average. In the more urban divisions of Chapleau and Hull, which post deviations from the provincial average of respectively +13.2% and +9.1%, the number of electors has been increasing at a slower rate than that of the province since 2007. However, the increase has been more significant in the more rural divisions of Gatineau, Papineau and Pontiac thanks to the development of the Ville de Gatineau and its suburbs, which has continued in recent years. In these divisions, growth rates vary between 11.5% and 13.3%, well above the provincial rate.

Considering their deviations from the provincial average of respectively + 19.5% and +20.7%, if the divisions of Gatineau and Papineau remain unchanged, their number of electors may soon exceed the maximum limit of 25% provided for in the Election Act. As for the electoral division of Pontiac, its situation is not as critical since its number of electors is close to the provincial average.

2) Delimitation proposal

The proposed changes are aimed at correcting the more problematic situations of the divisions of Gatineau and Papineau which could find themselves in a situation of exceptional positive deviation very quickly.

The first change consists in transferring the Municipalité de Chelsea to the electoral division of Hull. This municipality is currently included in the division of Gatineau. The proposed change would significantly reduce the number of electors in the division of Gatineau. Its deviation from the provincial average would consequently be reduced to +9.3%.

The delimitation proposal also recommends an expansion of the electoral division of Chapleau onto the territory of the division of Papineau. To do this, the boundary between the divisions of Chapleau and Papineau would be moved east and into the Ville de Gatineau. This change would decrease the deviation of the division of Papineau from the provincial average to + 15.9%. The number of electors of this division would thus comply with the numerical criterion set out in the Election Act for the years to come.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
Proposed electoral divisions	**Number**	**Deviation***
Chapleau	57,071	+17.9%
Gatineau	52,875	+9.3%
Hull	57,748	+19.3%
Papineau	56,103	+15.9%
Pontiac	50,425	+4.2%
Provincial average	***48,387***	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	***36,290***	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	***60,484***	-

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

CHAPLEAU

57,071 electors (+17.9% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Chapleau would comprise a part of the Ville de Gatineau bounded as follows: the autoroute de l'Outaouais (50), the boulevard Lorrain, the railway line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the extension of the rear line of the rue Achbar (east side), this rear line including the rue de la Mine, the boulevard Maloney Est, the chemin du Lac, its extension including the site located at 782 boulevard Hurtubise, the limit of the Ville de Gatineau in the rivière des Outaouais including the île Kettle, the rivière Gatineau, the ruisseau Desjardins, the avenue Gatineau and the boulevard La Vérendrye Ouest.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Chapleau (54,783 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Papineau (2,288 electors) comprising a part of the Ville de Gatineau bounded as follows: the railway line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the extension of the rear line of the rue Achbar (east side), this rear line including the rue de la Mine, the boulevard Maloney Est, the chemin du Lac, its extension including the site located at 782 boulevard Hurtubise, the limit of the Ville de Gatineau in the rivière des Outaouais excluding the île Kettle, the extension of the rue Sanscartier, this street and the boulevard Labrosse	None

GATINEAU

52,875 electors (+9.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Gatineau would comprise the following municipalities:

Aumond (CT)	Grand-Remous (M)
Blue Sea (M)	Kazabazua (M)
Bois-Franc (M)	Lac-Sainte-Marie (M)
Bouchette (M)	La Pêche (M)
Cantley (M)	Low (CT)
Cayamant (M)	Maniwaki (V)

Déléage (M)	Messines (M)
Denholm (M)	Montcerf-Lytton (M)
Egan-Sud (M)	Sainte-Thérèse-de-la-Gatineau (M)
Gracefield (V)	Val-des-Monts (M)

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Gatineau bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Gatineau, the montée Mineault, the autoroute de l'Outaouais (50), the boulevard La Vérendrye Ouest, the avenue Gatineau, the ruisseau Desjardins, the rivière Gatineau and the limit of the Ville de Gatineau in the rivière Gatineau.

In addition, it would comprise the following Indian reserves:

Kitigan Zibi	Lac-Rapide

This division would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Cascades-Malignes	Lac-Moselle
Dépôt-Échouani	Lac-Pythonga
Lac-Lenôtre	

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Gatineau (57,843 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
None	Part of the current division of Gatineau (4,968 electors) comprising the Municipalité de Chelsea

HULL

57,748 electors (+ 19.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Hull would comprise the Municipalité de Chelsea.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Gatineau bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Gatineau, the rivière Gatineau, the limit of the Ville de Gatineau in the rivière des Outaouais, the pont Champlain, the place Samuel-De Champlain, the chemin d'Aylmer, the eastern limit of the lot no. 3 116 499, the lot no. 3 116 501 and the lot no. 3 116 502, the extension of the eastern limit of the lot no. 3 116 502, the boulevard des Allumettières, the chemin Vanier, the chemin de la Montagne and the chemin Notch.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Hull (52,780 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current electoral division of Gatineau (4,968 electors) comprising the Municipalité de Chelsea	None

PAPINEAU

56,103 electors (+15.9% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Papineau would comprise the following municipalities:

Boileau (M)	Mulgrave-et-Derry (M)
Bowman (M)	Namur (M)
Chénéville (M)	Notre-Dame-de-Bonsecours (M)
Duhamel (M)	Notre-Dame-de-la-Paix (M)
Fassett (M)	Notre-Dame-de-la-Salette (M)
Lac-des-Plages (M)	Papineauville (M)
Lac-Simon (M)	Plaisance (M)
L'Ange-Gardien (M)	Ripon (M)
Lochaber (CT)	Saint-André-Avellin (M)
Lochaber-Partie-Ouest (CT)	Saint-Émile-de-Suffolk (M)
Mayo (M)	Saint-Sixte (M)
Montebello (M)	Thurso (V)
Montpellier (M)	Val-des-Bois (M)

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Gatineau bounded as follows: the limit of the Ville de Gatineau, the limit of the Ville de Gatineau in the rivière des Outaouais, the extension of the chemin du Lac excluding the site located at 782 boulevard Hurtubise, this chemin, the boulevard Maloney Est, the rear line of the rue Achbar (east side) excluding the rue de la Mine, its extension, the railway line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the boulevard Lorrain, the autoroute de l'Outaouais (50) and the montée Mineault.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Papineau (58,391 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
None	Part of the current division of Papineau (2,288 electors) comprising a part of the Ville de Gatineau bounded as follows: the railway line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the extension of the rear line of the rue Achbar (east side), this rear line including the rue de la Mine, the boulevard Maloney Est, the chemin du Lac, its extension including the site located at 782 boulevard Hurtubise, the limit of the Ville de Gatineau in the rivière des Outaouais excluding the île Kettle, the extension of the rue Sanscartier, this street and the boulevard Labrosse

PONTIAC

50,425 electors (+4.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Pontiac would comprise the following municipalities:

Alleyn-et-Cawood (M)	Mansfield-et-Pontefract (M)
Bristol (M)	Otter Lake (M)
Bryson (M)	Pontiac (M)
Campbell's Bay (M)	Portage-du-Fort (VL)
Chichester (CT)	Rapides-des-Joachims (M)
Clarendon (M)	Shawville (M)
Fort-Coulonge (VL)	Sheenboro (M)
L'Île-du-Grand-Calumet (M)	Thorne (M)
L'Isle-aux-Allumettes (M)	Waltham (M)
Litchfield (M)	

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Gatineau bounded as follows: the chemin Notch, the chemin de la Montagne, the chemin Vanier, the boulevard des Allumettières, the extension of the eastern limit of the lot no. 3 116 502, the eastern limit of the lot no. 3 116 502, the lot no. 3 116 501 and the lot no. 3 116 499, the chemin d'Aylmer, the place Samuel-De Champlain, the pont Champlain, the limit of the Ville de Gatineau in the rivière des Outaouais and the limit of the Ville de Gatineau.

It would also comprise the unorganized territory of Lac-Nilgaut.

The proposed division of Pontiac would be identical to the current division.

2.4.15 SAGUENAY–LAC-SAINT-JEAN

1) Portrait of the situation

The current electoral divisions of the Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean region are as follows:

	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
Current electoral divisions (2011)	**Number**	**Deviation***
Chicoutimi	46,769	-3.3%
Dubuc	40,216	-16.9%
Jonquière	45,571	-5.8%
Lac-Saint-Jean	43,027	-11.1%
Roberval	45,023	-7.0%
Provincial average	***48,387***	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	***36,290***	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	***60,484***	-

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

The Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean region comprises five electoral divisions. At the heart of its vast territory lie the Saguenay river fjord and the lac Saint-Jean, around which the majority of the population resides. The Ville de Saguenay is by far the most populous municipality; with 116,500 electors, it is home to more than half the electoral population of the region.

Since the last revision of the electoral map, the number of electors in the Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean region has increased at a rate of 3.2%. This is slower than the 7.0% growth that Québec as a whole has experienced during the same period. According to the demographic forecast of the Institut de la statistique du Québec, the recent trend in the region should continue in the years to come.

Among the five electoral divisions of the region, only the division of Dubuc has seen its electoral population increase faster than that of Québec since 2007, with a growth rate of 7.5%. The electoral divisions of Chicoutimi, Jonquière and Lac-Saint-Jean have experienced an increase in their number of electors, but at 1.4%, 3.7% and 4.6% respectively, their growth rates remain lower than the provincial rate. Only the electoral division of Roberval has posted a decrease in its number of electors since 2007, with a decline of 0.4%.

All the divisions of the Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean region post a negative deviation from the provincial average, but remain within the limits of the numerical criterion provided for in the Election Act. The two least populous divisions, those of Dubuc and Lac-Saint-Jean, present deviations from the provincial average of respectively -16.9% and -11.1%. Varying between -7.0% and -3.3%, the deviations in the number of electors of the divisions of Roberval, Jonquière and Chicoutimi are closer to the provincial average. The region does not have divisions that present an exceptional deviation or a critical situation.

2) Reasons for maintaining the delimitation

Since the current delimitation produces electoral divisions where the number of electors is balanced and natural communities are respected, and none of the five divisions of the Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean region is threatened with finding itself in an exceptional situation, the Commission considers that its divisions should remain unchanged.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

CHICOUTIMI

46,769 electors (-3.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Chicoutimi would comprise a part of the Ville de Saguenay which corresponds to the former Ville de Chicoutimi as it existed on February 17, 2002.

The proposed division of Chicoutimi would be identical to the current division.

DUBUC

40,216 electors (-16.9% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Dubuc would comprise the following municipalities:

Bégin (M)	Saint-Charles-de-Bourget (M)
Ferland-et-Boilleau (M)	Saint-David-de-Falardeau (M)
L'Anse-Saint-Jean (M)	Saint-Félix-d'Otis (M)
Petit-Saguenay (M)	Saint-Fulgence (M)
Rivière-Éternité (M)	Saint-Honoré (M)
Saint-Ambroise (M)	Sainte-Rose-du-Nord (P)

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Saguenay which corresponds to the borough of La Baie.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Saguenay which corresponds to the borough of Chicoutimi with the exception of the former Ville de Chicoutimi as it existed on February 17, 2002.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Saguenay which corresponds to the part of the borough of Jonquière situated to the north of the rivière Saguenay.

Finally, it would comprise the following unorganized territories:

Lac-Ministuk	Mont-Valin
Lalemant	

The proposed division of Dubuc would be identical to the current division.

JONQUIÈRE

45,571 electors (-5.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Jonquière would comprise a part of the Ville de Saguenay which corresponds to the part of the borough of Jonquière situated to the south of the rivière Saguenay.

The proposed division of Jonquière would be identical to the current division.

LAC-SAINT-JEAN

43,027 electors (-11.1% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Lac-Saint-Jean would comprise the following municipalities:

Alma (V)	Métabetchouan–Lac-à-la-Croix (V)
Desbiens (V)	Saint-Bruno (M)
Hébertville (M)	Saint-Gédéon (M)
Hébertville-Station (VL)	Saint-Henri-de-Taillon (M)
Labrecque (M)	Saint-Ludger-de-Milot (M)
Lamarche (M)	Sainte-Monique (M)
Larouche (M)	Saint-Nazaire (M)
L'Ascension-de-Notre-Seigneur (P)	

It would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Belle-Rivière	Lac-Moncouche
Lac-Achouakan	Mont-Apica

It would also comprise the part of the unorganized territory of Passes-Dangereuses without the township of Hudon and the township of Proulx (part).

The proposed division of Lac-Saint-Jean would be identical to the current division.

ROBERVAL

45,023 electors (-7.0% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Roberval would comprise the following municipalities:

Albanel (M)	Saint-Augustin (P)
Chambord (M)	Saint-Edmond-les-Plaines (M)
Dolbeau-Mistassini (V)	Saint-Eugène-d'Argentenay (M)
Girardville (M)	Saint-Félicien (V)
Lac-Bouchette (M)	Saint-François-de-Sales (M)
La Doré (P)	Sainte-Hedwidge (M)
Normandin (V)	Sainte-Jeanne-d'Arc (VL)
Notre-Dame-de-Lorette (M)	Saint-Prime (M)
Péribonka (M)	Saint-Stanislas (M)
Roberval (V)	Saint-Thomas-Didyme (M)
Saint-André-du-Lac-Saint-Jean (VL)	

This division would also comprise the Indian reserve of Mashteuiatsh.

It would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Lac-Ashuapmushuan	Rivière-Mistassini

Moreover, it would comprise the part of the unorganized territory of Passes-Dangereuses made up of the township of Hudon and the township of Proulx (part).

The proposed division of Roberval would be identical to the current division.

CONCLUSION

With the tabling of this preliminary report in the National Assembly, the Commission de la représentation électorale is taking the necessary steps, effective immediately, to ensure the broadest possible dissemination of the new electoral map delimitation proposal.

The Commission will hold public hearings in various regions of Québec beginning in April 2015, so as to hear Members of the National Assembly, individuals and organizations wishing to express their views concerning the electoral map delimitation proposal. The members of the Commission place great importance on this next step of their mandate. On the one hand, the public hearings will allow the Commission to learn more about the regional realities of Québec and to better understand them. On the other, the comments and suggestions provided may contribute to improving the new electoral map.

The delimitation proposal presented by the Commission is designed to correct inequalities in representation as regards certain regions of Québec. The Commission is well aware that its proposal involves major changes in some regions, but believes that the proposed changes are required in order to ensure that all of Québec's electors are fairly and equitably represented.

The Commission will carefully analyse the representations submitted to it. Insofar as the criteria prescribed by the Election Act are respected, the Commission will take these representations into account when revising its electoral map delimitation proposal.

The Commission reiterates its invitation to Members of the National Assembly, individuals and organizations to express their views during the public hearings by tabling a brief or by making an oral presentation. In addition, the Commission invites interested individuals to contact it by mail, e-mail or telephone.

The contact information of the Commission is provided below:

La Commission de la représentation électorale

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APPENDIX I

Number of electors of the 125 current electoral divisions with the electoral population as of November 30, 2014

	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
Current electoral divisions (2011)	**Number**	**Deviation***
Abitibi-Est	33,694	-30.4%
Abitibi-Ouest	35,411	-26.8%
Acadie	50,001	+3.3%
Anjou–Louis-Riel	44,029	-9.0%
Argenteuil	45,225	-6.5%
Arthabaska	59,568	+23.1%
Beauce-Nord	42,449	-12.3%
Beauce-Sud	48,323	-0.1%
Beauharnois	46,264	-4.4%
Bellechasse	43,240	-10.6%
Berthier	56,672	+17.1%
Bertrand	58,638	+21.2%
Blainville	59,705	+23.4%
Bonaventure	35,995	-25.6%
Borduas	56,885	+17.6%
Bourassa-Sauvé	48,536	+0.3%
Bourget	49,651	+2.6%
Brome-Missisquoi	56,746	+17.3%
Chambly	47,413	-2.0%
Champlain	49,240	+1.8%
Chapleau	54,783	+13.2%
Charlesbourg	52,849	+9.2%
Charlevoix–Côte-de-Beaupré	51,276	+6.0%
Châteauguay	50,891	+5.2%
Chauveau	58,106	+20.1%
Chicoutimi	46,769	-3.3%
Provincial average	***48,387***	
Minimum limit (-25%)	***36,290***	
Maximum limit (+25%)	***60,484***	

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
Current electoral divisions (2011)	**Number**	**Deviation***
Chomedey	59,134	+22.2%
Chutes-de-la-Chaudière	55,765	+15.2%
Côte-du-Sud	50,426	+4.2%
Crémazie	47,038	-2.8%
D'Arcy-McGee	41,166	-14.9%
Deux-Montagnes	47,627	-1.6%
Drummond–Bois-Francs	50,305	+4.0%
Dubuc	40,216	-16.9%
Duplessis	38,604	-20.2%
Fabre	49,375	+2.0%
Gaspé	30,593	-36.8%
Gatineau	57,843	+19.5%
Gouin	43,953	-9.2%
Granby	51,015	+5.4%
Groulx	57,377	+18.6%
Hochelaga-Maisonneuve	41,736	-13.7%
Hull	52,780	+9.1%
Huntingdon	42,114	-13.0%
Iberville	47,082	-2.7%
Îles-de-la-Madeleine	10,767	-77.7%
Jacques-Cartier	44,642	-7.7%
Jean-Lesage	46,671	-3.5%
Jeanne-Mance–Viger	49,814	+2.9%
Jean-Talon	45,112	-6.8%
Johnson	57,632	+19.1%
Joliette	58,322	+20.5%
Jonquière	45,571	-5.8%
Labelle	47,738	-1.3%
Lac-Saint-Jean	43,027	-11.1%
Provincial average	***48,387***	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	***36,290***	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	***60,484***	-

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

Current electoral divisions (2011)	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
	Number	Deviation*
LaFontaine	41,876	-13.5%
La Peltrie	56,252	+16.3%
La Pinière	60,885	+25.8%
Laporte	46,153	-4.6%
La Prairie	42,794	-11.6%
L'Assomption	52,985	+9.5%
Laurier-Dorion	47,515	-1.8%
Laval-des-Rapides	55,007	+13.7%
Laviolette	35,748	-26.1%
Lévis	47,004	-2.9%
Lotbinière-Frontenac	54,506	+12.6%
Louis-Hébert	45,188	-6.6%
Marguerite-Bourgeoys	53,016	+9.6%
Marie-Victorin	47,053	-2.8%
Marquette	46,560	-3.8%
Maskinongé	48,109	-0.6%
Masson	51,591	+6.6%
Matane-Matapédia	47,061	-2.7%
Mégantic	38,687	-20.0%
Mercier	39,826	-17.7%
Mille-Îles	43,188	-10.7%
Mirabel	61,975	+28.1%
Montarville	52,368	+8.2%
Montmorency	56,456	+16.7%
Mont-Royal	43,975	-9.1%
Nelligan	58,435	+20.8%
Nicolet-Bécancour	39,562	-18.2%
Notre-Dame-de-Grâce	40,663	-16.0%
Orford	41,517	-14.2%
Provincial average	*48,387*	
Minimum limit (-25%)	*36,290*	
Maximum limit (+25%)	*60,484*	

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average

	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
Current electoral divisions (2011)	**Number**	**Deviation***
Outremont	39,526	-18.3%
Papineau	58,391	+20.7%
Pointe-aux-Trembles	40,999	-15.3%
Pontiac	50,425	+4.2%
Portneuf	41,548	-14.1%
René-Lévesque	34,197	-29.3%
Repentigny	51,739	+6.9%
Richelieu	44,249	-8.6%
Richmond	58,637	+21.2%
Rimouski	45,059	-6.9%
Rivière-du-Loup–Témiscouata	50,527	+4.4%
Robert-Baldwin	55,318	+14.3%
Roberval	45,023	-7.0%
Rosemont	52,163	+7.8%
Rousseau	64,508	+33.3%
Rouyn-Noranda–Témiscamingue	44,549	-7.9%
Saint-François	56,289	+16.3%
Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne	56,561	+16.9%
Saint-Hyacinthe	57,937	+19.7%
Saint-Jean	59,595	+23.2%
Saint-Jérôme	56,834	+17.5%
Saint-Laurent	55,885	+15.5%
Sainte-Marie–Saint-Jacques	42,729	-11.7%
Saint-Maurice	36,584	-24.4%
Sainte-Rose	51,473	+6.4%
Sanguinet	40,135	-17.1%
Sherbrooke	49,406	+2.1%
Soulanges	49,056	+1.4%
Taillon	52,074	+7.6%
Provincial average	***48,387***	
Minimum limit (-25%)	***36,290***	
Maximum limit (+25%)	***60,484***	

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
Current electoral divisions (2011)	**Number**	**Deviation***
Taschereau	49,132	+1.5%
Terrebonne	55,028	+13.7%
Trois-Rivières	43,858	-9.4%
Ungava	26,948	-44.3%
Vachon	49,836	+3.0%
Vanier-Les Rivières	56,730	+17.2%
Vaudreuil	59,412	+22.8%
Verchères	58,127	+20.1%
Verdun	49,052	+1.4%
Viau	41,750	-13.7%
Vimont	45,485	-6.0%
Westmount–Saint-Louis	39,850	-17.6%
Total	***6,048,383***	-
Provincial average	*48,387*	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	*36,290*	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	*60,484*	

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average

APPENDIX II

Number of electors of the 125 proposed electoral divisions with the electoral population as of November 30, 2014

	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
Proposed electoral divisions	**Number**	**Deviation***
Abitibi-Est	33,694	-30.4%
Abitibi-Ouest	35,411	-26.8%
Acadie	50,001	+3.3%
Anjou–Louis-Riel	44,029	-9.0%
Argenteuil	45,221	-6.5%
Arthabaska	59,568	+23.1%
Beauce-Nord	42,449	-12.3%
Beauce-Sud	48,323	-0.1%
Beauharnois	46,264	-4.4%
Bellechasse	43,240	-10.6%
Berthier	56,672	+17.1%
Bertrand	47,494	-1.8%
Blainville	54,885	+13.4%
Bonaventure	35,995	-25.6%
Borduas	56,885	+17.6%
Bourassa-Sauvé	53,579	+10.7%
Bourget	49,651	+2.6%
Brome-Missisquoi	56,746	+17.3%
Chambly	47,413	-2.0%
Champlain	53,700	+11.0%
Chapleau	57,071	+17.9%
Charlesbourg	56,698	+17.2%
Charlevoix–Côte-de-Beaupré	51,276	+6.0%
Châteauguay	50,891	+5.2%
Chauveau	54,257	+12.1%
Chicoutimi	46,769	-3.3%
Provincial average	*48,387*	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	*36,290*	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	*60,484*	-

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
Proposed electoral divisions	**Number**	**Deviation***
Chomedey	56,596	+17.0%
Chutes-de-la-Chaudière	55,765	+15.2%
Côte-du-Sud	50,426	+4.2%
Crémazie	41,995	-13.2%
D'Arcy-McGee	55,617	+14.9%
Deux Montagnes	47,627	-1.6%
Drummond–Bois-Francs	50,305	+4.0%
Dubuc	40,216	-16.9%
Duplessis	38,604	-20.2%
Fabre	51,913	+7.3%
Gaspé	30,593	-36.8%
Gatineau	52,875	+9.3%
Gouin	43,953	-9.2%
Granby	51,015	+5.4%
Groulx	51,795	+7.0%
Hochelaga-Maisonneuve	41,736	-13.7%
Hull	57,748	+19.3%
Huntingdon	42,114	-13.0%
Iberville	47,082	-2.7%
Îles-de-la-Madeleine	10,767	-77.7%
Jacques-Cartier	44,642	-7.7%
Jean-Lesage	46,671	-3.5%
Jeanne-Mance–Viger	49,814	+2.9%
Jean-Talon	45,112	-6.8%
Johnson	57,632	+19.1%
Joliette	52,645	+8.8%
Jonquière	45,571	-5.8%
Labelle	47,738	-1.3%
Lac-Saint-Jean	43,027	-11.1%
Provincial average	***48,387***	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	***36,290***	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	***60,484***	-

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

Proposed electoral divisions	Electors as of November 30, 2014 — Number	Deviation*
LaFontaine	41,876	-13.5%
La Peltrie	56,252	+16.3%
La Pinière	53,697	+11.0%
Laporte	53,341	+10.2%
La Prairie	42,794	-11.6%
L'Assomption	44,075	-8.9%
Laurier-Dorion	47,515	-1.8%
Laval-des-Rapides	55,007	+13.7%
Laviolette	53,237	+10.0%
Les Plaines	38,714	-20.0%
Lévis	47,004	-2.9%
Lotbinière-Frontenac	54,506	+12.6%
Louis-Hébert	45,188	-6.6%
Marguerite-Bourgeoys	53,016	+9.6%
Marie-Victorin	47,053	-2.8%
Marquette	46,560	-3.8%
Maskinongé	52,689	+8.9%
Masson	43,396	-10.3%
Matane-Matapédia	47,061	-2.7%
Mégantic	38,687	-20.0%
Mercier	45,766	-5.4%
Mille-Îles	43,188	-10.7%
Mirabel	50,768	+4.9%
Montarville	52,368	+8.2%
Montmorency	56,456	+16.7%
Mont-Royal–Outremont	55,989	+15.7%
Nelligan	58,435	+20.8%
Nicolet-Bécancour	39,562	-18.2%
Notre-Dame-de-Grâce	47,784	-1.2%
Provincial average	***48,387***	
Minimum limit (-25%)	***36,290***	
Maximum limit (+25%)	***60,484***	

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

Proposed electoral divisions	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
	Number	Deviation*
Orford	45,482	-6.0%
Papineau	56,103	+15.9%
Pointe-aux-Trembles	40,999	-15.3%
Pontiac	50,425	+4.2%
Portneuf	41,548	-14.1%
Prévost	42,154	-12.9%
René-Lévesque	34,197	-29.3%
Repentigny	51,739	+6.9%
Richelieu	44,249	-8.6%
Richmond	54,672	+13.0%
Rimouski	45,059	-6.9%
Rivière-du-Loup–Témiscouata	50,527	+4.4%
Robert-Baldwin	55,318	+14.3%
Roberval	45,023	-7.0%
Rosemont	52,163	+7.8%
Rousseau	39,179	-19.0%
Rouyn-Noranda–Témiscamingue	44,549	-7.9%
Saint-François	56,289	+16.3%
Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne	52,967	+9.5%
Saint-Hyacinthe	57,937	+19.7%
Saint-Jean	59,595	+23.2%
Saint-Jérôme	56,834	+17.5%
Saint-Laurent	55,885	+15.5%
Sainte-Marie–Saint-Jacques	42,729	-11.7%
Sainte-Rose	51,473	+6.4%
Sanguinet	40,135	-17.1%
Sherbrooke	49,406	+2.1%
Soulanges	53,863	+11.3%
Taillon	52,074	+7.6%
Provincial average	*48,387*	
Minimum limit (-25%)	*36,290*	
Maximum limit (+25%)	*60,484*	

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
Proposed electoral divisions	**Number**	**Deviation***
Taschereau	49,132	+1.5%
Terrebonne	55,028	+13.7%
Trois-Rivières	53,913	+11.4%
Ungava	26,948	-44.3%
Vachon	49,836	+3.0%
Vanier-Les Rivières	56,730	+17.2%
Vaudreuil	54,605	+12.9%
Verchères	58,127	+20.1%
Verdun	49,052	+1.4%
Viau	41,750	-13.7%
Vimont	45,485	-6.0%
Westmount–Saint-Louis	43,444	-10.2%
Total	***6,048,383***	-
Provincial average	*48,387*	-
Minimum limit (-25%)	*36,290*	-
Maximum limit (+25%)	*60,484*	-

*Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average

APPENDIX III

Abbreviations used to designate municipalities

In this report, and in particular on the appended map presenting the delimitation of the electoral divisions, the name of a local municipality is occasionally followed by an abbreviation. This abbreviation refers to the designation of the municipality.

CT	canton (township)
CU	cantons unis (united townships)
ÉI	établissement indien (Indian settlement)
M	municipalité (municipality)
NO	territoire non organisé (unorganized territory)
P	paroisse (parish)
R	réserve indienne (Indian reserve)
TC	terres réservées cries (Cree reserved territories)
TI	terres réservées inuites (Inuit reserved territories)
TK	terres réservées naskapies (Naskapi reserved territories)
V	ville (town)
VC	village cri (Cree village)
VK	village naskapi (Naskapi village)
VL	village
VN	village nordique (northern village)